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Book No.

For

A

GRAMMAR

OF THE

PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

TO WHICH IS ADDED,
A SELECTION OF EASY EXTRACTS FOR READING;
TOGETHER WITH
A Vocabulary and Translations.

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IN KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

لَيْسَ لِلْإِنْسَانِ إِلَّا مَا سَعَى از غم و اندوه مانم برطرف من دران معذور باشم و آسلاّم	من طریق سعی می آرم بجا دامن مقصود اگر آرم بکف ورنشد از جهد من کاری تمام
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P R E F A C E.

THE object of the following Work is to facilitate the acquisition of a language universally allowed to be the richest and most elegant of those spoken in Modern Asia. To the general scholar, the Persian recommends itself, from its vast stores of graceful and entertaining literature. To the traveller in the East, a knowledge of it is as essential as that of the French used to be in Europe. Lastly, to our British Youth, who annually resort to India, destined to become, in due time, the guardians of our Eastern Empire, an acquaintance with Persian is of the utmost importance. In the first place, it is the Court language of the Musalmān Princes, and that of the higher classes generally; and, in the second place, a knowledge of it is requisite for the proper attainment of the Hindūstānī, or popular language, which is spoken and understood, more or less, in every part of the country.

I have been long convinced, from experience, that a work like the present is a desideratum. A Grammar of any language, adapted for a beginner, ought to be brief and perspicuous, containing only the general and more useful principles of such language. It ought to be accompanied with Easy Extracts for practice, as well as a copious Vocabulary. At the same time, the shortest Grammar is too long for a beginner: therefore, those parts absolutely necessary for the first reading ought to be rendered more prominent, by the use of a larger type. Lastly, the work ought to be confined entirely to its legitimate purpose—the instructing of beginners; not deviating into ingenious metaphysical and

etymological discussions, however interesting in their proper place: nor should it be over-crowded with superfluous paradigms of Verbs, &c., so as to swell up the volume to an undue extent.

If this criterion of a *good* elementary Grammar is sound, which I think few men of sense will dispute, then there is ample room for the present little work, however imperfect in execution, as the first attempt of the kind that has yet been made in this country, with regard to the Persian language.

Let it not be supposed, that because this book is small in bulk it must necessarily be superficial and imperfect; for, as *Sa'di* says, نه هرچه بقامت مهتر بقیمت بهتر, which means, that "good gear may be contained in small parcels." In fact, I am convinced that the student will here find all the information of any consequence contained in larger volumes, and a great deal which they do not contain. I have endeavoured throughout the work to enlarge upon those parts of the subject which I have observed to be most needed by beginners. Such parts of the Grammar of the Persian language as agree with our own, or with that of European languages in general, I have passed over with the utmost brevity.

The only work on the subject to which I am under any obligation is the Persian Grammar of Dr. Lumsden, Calcutta, 1810, in two folio volumes. From this valuable work I have extracted many a pearl, though, it must be confessed, I was obliged often to dive through an enormous mass of water to procure it. Still, with all its metaphysics and verbosity, Dr. Lumsden's Grammar ought to be perused by every one who wishes to acquire a thorough knowledge of the Persian language. It is indeed a pity that the Work should not be reprinted in this country: it would form two octavo volumes; and, when printed in our elegant types, and on good paper,

it would not look nearly so formidable and repulsive as it does in its present state.

The Selections for Reading, appended to the Grammar, consist of seventy-four tales and anecdotes, commencing with the shortest and easiest. In the first sixteen pages I have given the short vowels and the symbol *jazm* marked in full; and in the remainder the marks have been omitted, except in the case of an *izāfat*, or when there might arise an ambiguity from the omission. I have, throughout the Selections, employed a species of punctuation, which the reader will find very serviceable. The *dash* (—), denotes a half-stop, like our comma, or semicolon; the *star* (*), a full-stop; and the note of interrogation is the same as our own turned backwards. Of the propriety of employing some sort of punctuation in Oriental compositions there can be no doubt: the beginners will find difficulties enough to encounter, even when they know where the sentence begins and ends, which is really no unreasonable indulgence.

In the present Edition I have carried into effect the intention I expressed in the Preface of the Second Edition. 1st. A section on Arabic words, such as occur most frequently in Persian, confining myself chiefly to their mechanism, and the changes which they undergo; 2dly, A treatise on Prosody, which is greatly wanted, there being only two works in our language that treat of the subject, viz. Gladwin's and Professor Lee's, both of which are exceedingly meagre, inaccurate, and unintelligible. Without a knowledge of the various metres, much of the beauty of the Persian Poets is lost; and, besides, the metre frequently assists us in detecting errors of the copyists. At the same time, the Selections have been enriched by the addition of some specimens from the best Poets.

In conclusion, let me address myself to the student as to

what I consider the best plan for perusing this work. In the first place, make yourself perfectly acquainted with the letters, and their various sounds; after which, read and *remember* the declension of the Substantives *mard* and *kitāb*, pages 32 and 33; and the Verb *rasīdan*, page 39. This done, read over carefully the Fable, page 21, an analysis of which is given in page 76; and, afterwards, read the Story, page 22, ascertaining the meaning of every word from the Vocabulary.

The next step is, to study carefully all the paragraphs in the Grammar printed in large type; after which, read and translate, by the aid of the Vocabulary, the first ten or twelve pages of the Selections. Being now able to read fluently, peruse the Grammar from the very beginning till the end of the Syntax. I do not mean that you should commit it *all* to memory; but read it with such attention, that you may afterwards be able to know where to look for any rule or explanation of which you may feel the want. Preserve by you an accurate translation of every story as you proceed in the Selections; and, at the end of six weeks or two months, endeavour to restore your translation back into Persian. Proceed thus till you have finished the prose part of the book, and you will then find yourself possessed of a very fair *elementary* knowledge of the language.

Finally, read attentively the Sections VI. and VII.; after which, proceed to the Extracts from the Poets, carefully examining the various metres, and scanning each line as you go on. After this initiation, procure the latest edition of Johnson's Persian Dictionary; and then I leave you to read any Persian Author you may take a fancy to.

D. FORBES.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

SECTION I.

Of the **PERSI-ARABIC ALPHABET** :—Primitive Vowels, p. 8—The Consonants ا, ع, و, and ه, p. 9—Of the symbol *jazm*, p. 11 ; and of the *tashdīd*, p. 12—Of the letters ا, و, and ه, as Vowels, p. 12—Of the symbols *madda* and *hamza*, p. 17 and p. 18—Of Arabic words, &c., p. 19—Exercises in Reading, p. 21—Various Manuscript Writings, p. 25—Numerical value of the Letters, p. 25.

SECTION II.

Of Substantives, &c. :—Of Gender, p. 26—Formation of Plurals, p. 27—Declension of Nouns, p. 29—Of Adjectives, p. 34—Of Pronouns, p. 35.

SECTION III.

Of the Verb, p. 39—Of the Infinitive and Verbal Root, p. 44—Passive Voice, p. 49—Causal Verbs, p. 51—Negative and Prohibitive Verbs, p. 52.

SECTION IV.

Of Adverbs, p. 54—Prepositions, p. 55—Conjunctions, p. 56—Interjections, p. 57—Numerals, p. 57—Musalmān Reckoning of Time, p. 59—Derivation of Words, p. 61—Composition of Words, p. 66.

SECTION V.

On **SYNTAX** :—Analysis of Sentences, p. 71—Arrangement of Words, p. 74—Illustrative Easy Fable, p. 76—Construction of Substantives, Adjectives, and Prepositions, p. 78—Of Pronouns, p. 82—Reciprocal Pronouns, p. 84—Demonstrative Pronouns, p. 85—Relative Pronouns, p. 86—Interrogative, p. 88—Concord of Verbs, p. 89—Government of Verbs, p. 91—The termination ى, p. 92—Auxiliary Verbs, p. 95—The Infinitive, p. 97—Conjunctions, p. 97—Persian Idiom, p. 98.

SECTION VI.

On the NATURE AND USE OF ARABIC WORDS INTRODUCED INTO THE
PERSIAN LANGUAGE, p. 99.

SECTION VII.

PROSODY:—Standard Measures or Feet, p. 127—Tables of Perfect
Metres, p. 130—Variations of Perfect Metres, p. 134—Poetic
Licence, p. 139—Scansion, p. 141—Rhyme, p. 143—Various
kinds of Poetic Compositions, p. 143.

APPENDIX.

Consisting of Translations of the Poetical Extracts, with Notes and
Illustrations—History of Dr. Franklin's Supplementary Chapter
to the Book of Genesis—Doctrines of the Sūfī Sect, p. 152.

PERSIAN GRAMMAR.

SECTION I.

ON THE LETTERS AND SYMBOLS USED IN WRITING.

1. THE Persians* have for many centuries adopted the Alphabet of the Arabs, consisting of *Twenty-eight* letters: to which they have added *four* other characters, to express sounds peculiar to their own language. These letters, then, *Thirty-two* in number, are all considered to be consonants, and are written and read from right to left; and, consequently, their books and manuscripts begin at what we should call the *end*. Several of the letters assume different forms, according to their position in the formation of a word or a combined group; as may be seen in the following Table, Column V. Thus, in a combination of three or more letters, the first of the group, on the right-hand side, will have the form marked *Initial*; the letter or letters between the first and last will have the form marked *Medial*; and the last, on the left, will have the *Final* form. Observe, also, that in this Table, Column I. contains the names of the letters in the Persian character; II. the same in Roman character; III. the detached form of the letters, which should be learned first; and IV. the corresponding English letters.

* The Alphabet here described is used, generally speaking, by all those nations who have adopted the religion of Muhammad; viz. along the North and East of Africa, in Turkey, Arabia, and Persia, and by the Musalmān portion of the people of India and Malacca.

THE PERSI-ARABIC ALPHABET.

I. NAME.	II.	III. DETACHED FORM.	IV. POWER.	V. COMBINED FORM.			VI. EXEMPLIFICATIONS.		
				Final.	Med.	Initial.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.
الف	<i>alif</i>	ا	<i>a, &c.</i>	ا	ا	ا	وا	تا	اب
بي	<i>be</i>	ب	<i>b</i>	ب	ب	ب	باب	شَب	بَر
پي	<i>pe</i>	پ	<i>p</i>	پ	پ	پ	آپ	چُپ	پَر
تي	<i>te</i>	ت	<i>t</i>	ت	ت	ت	پُوت	دَسْت	تَب
ثي	<i>se</i>	ث	<i>s</i>	ث	ث	ث	رُوث	خُبث	ثُور
جيم	<i>jīm</i>	ج	<i>j</i>	ج	ج	ج	کاج	گَج	جَبَر
چي	<i>che</i>	چ	<i>ch</i>	چ	چ	چ	گُوج	هِيچ	چُپ
حي	<i>he</i>	ح	<i>h</i>	ح	ح	ح	رُوح	صُبْح	حَر
خي	<i>khe</i>	خ	<i>kh</i>	خ	خ	خ	شاخ	يَخ	خَر
دال	<i>dāl</i>	د	<i>d</i>	د	د	د	صاد	صَد	دَر
ذال	<i>zāl</i>	ذ	<i>z</i>	ذ	ذ	ذ	باز	کاغذ	ذَم
ري	<i>re</i>	ر	<i>r</i>	ر	ر	ر	مار	مَر	رَم
زي	<i>ze</i>	ز	<i>z</i>	ز	ز	ز	باز	گَز	زَر
ژي	<i>zhe</i>	ژ	<i>zh</i>	ژ	ژ	ژ	کاژ	پاژُ	ژَرَف
سين	<i>sīn</i>	س	<i>s</i>	س	س	س	باس	بَس	سَر
شين	<i>shīn</i>	ش	<i>sh</i>	ش	ش	ش	پاش	پَش	شُد
صاد	<i>šād</i>	ص	<i>š</i>	ص	ص	ص	ناص	نَص	صَد

I. NAME.	II.	III. DETACHED FORM.	IV. POWER.	V. COMBINED FORM.			VI. EXEMPLIFICATIONS.		
				Final.	Med.	Initial.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.
ضاد	<i>zād</i>	ض	<i>z</i>	ض	ض	ض	بُعُوض	بَعْض	خُضِر
طوئي	<i>to, e</i>	ط	<i>t</i>	ط	ط	ط	خُطُوط	خَطَّ	بَطْن
ظوئي	<i>zoe</i>	ظ	<i>z</i>	ظ	ظ	ظ	حِفاظ	حِفظ	نَظَر
عين	<i>'a'in</i>	ع	<i>'a, & c.</i>	ع	ع	ع	صِناع	صَنَعَ	بُعِدَ
غين	<i>gha'in</i>	غ	<i>gh</i>	غ	غ	غ	بِاغ	تَبِغ	بَغِي
في	<i>fe</i>	ف	<i>f</i>	ف	ف	ف	كَاف	كَفَّ	سَفَر
قاف	<i>kāf</i>	ق	<i>k</i>	ق	ق	ق	بَاق	بَقَّ	سَقَر
کاف	<i>kāf</i>	ک	<i>k</i>	ک	ک	ک	خَاک	يَک	بُکِن
گاف	<i>gāf</i>	گ	<i>g</i>	گ	گ	گ	رَاک	رَنگ	جَگَر
لام	<i>lām</i>	ل	<i>l</i>	ل	ل	ل	سَال	گُل	عِلْم
ميم	<i>mīm</i>	م	<i>m</i>	م	م	م	تَمام	سِتم	چَمن
نون	<i>nūn</i>	ن	<i>n</i>	ن	ن	ن	نُون	صَحَن	چَند
واو	<i>wāw</i>	و	<i>w, & c.</i>	و	و	و	رُو	بُو	پُور
هي	<i>he</i>	ه	<i>h</i>	ه	ه	ه	مَاه	نَه	بَها
يي	<i>ye</i>	ي	<i>y, & c.</i>	ي	ي	ي	جَاي	بِي	حِيد

2. Perhaps the best mode of learning the Alphabet, is, First, to write out several times the detached or full forms of the letters in Column III. Secondly, to observe what changes (if any) these

undergo, when combined in the formation of words, as exhibited in Column V. Thirdly, to endeavour to transfer, into their corresponding English letters, the words given as exemplifications in Column VI. This last process to be performed twice; viz. let the learner, in the first place, transfer the words, letter for letter, without minding the short vowel marks and other symbols. This done, let him carefully read the Grammar up to § 21, and then, for the *second time*, transfer all the words in Column VI., with all the appropriate vowels, &c.

a. The learner will observe, that the letters ا, د, ذ, ر, ز, ج, and و do not alter in shape, whether Initial, Medial, or Final. Another peculiarity which they have, is, that they never unite with the letter following, to the left. The letters ط and ظ, in like manner, do not alter, but they always unite with the letter following on the left hand.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE LETTERS.

3. In the foregoing Table, most of the letters are sufficiently represented by the corresponding English characters given in the parallel Column, No. IV. Suffice it for us here, then, to offer a few brief observations on such letters as differ from our own in sound, or such as require two of our characters to represent them :

ت t. The sound of this letter is softer and more dental than that of the English t: it corresponds with the t of the Gaelic dialects, or that of the Italians in the word *sotto*. It is identical with the Sanskrit त, not the ट.

ث s, is sounded by the Arabs like our th hard, in the words *thick*, *thin*; but by the Persians and Indians it is pronounced like our s in the words *sick*, *sin*.

چ *ch*, has the sound of our *ch* in *church*.

ح *h*, is a very strong aspirate, somewhat like our *h* in word *haul*, but uttered by compressing the lower muscles of the throat.

خ *kh*, has a sound like the *ch* in the word *loch*, as pronounced by the Scotch and Irish; or the final *ch*, in the German words *schach* and *buch*.

د *d*, is more dental than the English *d*: the former is the Sanskrit द, the latter is nearer the ड. The *d* of the Celtic dialects, and of the Italian and Spanish, corresponds with the Persian د

ذ *z*, is sounded by the Arabs like our *th* soft, in the words *thy* and *thine*; but in Persia and India it is generally pronounced like our *z* in *zeal*.

ر *r*, is to be sounded more distinctly than we do in English, such as the French have it in the word *pardon*.

ژ *zh*, is pronounced like the *j* of the French, in the word *jour*, or our *z* in the word *azure*, or our *s* in *pleasure*.

ش *sh*, is uniformly sounded as in our words *shun* and *shine*. In a few instances it may happen that we shall have occasion to employ *sh* and *zh* to represent, in the Roman character, the letters س and ش, or ز and ذ respectively, when following each other without an intervening vowel, as in the words آسَهَل *as,hal*, "more or most easy," and أَزْهَار *az,hār*, "plants." In such rare instances, the mark َ inserted (as in the preceding words) before the *h* will serve as a sufficient distinction.

ص *s*, has a stronger or more hissing sound than our *s*. In Persia and India, however, there is little or no distinction between it and س *s*.

ض *z*, is pronounced by the Arabs like a hard *d* or *dt*, but in Persia and India it is sounded like *z*.

ط *t*, and ظ *z*. These letters are sounded, in Persian, like ت *t* and ز *z*, or very nearly so. The anomalous letter ع *ʿ* will be noticed hereafter.

غ *gh*, has a sound somewhat like *g* in the German word *sagen*. About the banks of the Tweed, the natives sound what they fancy to be the letter *r*, very like the Eastern غ *gh*.

ق *k*, bears some resemblance to our *c* hard, in the words *calm*, *cup*; with this difference, that the ق *q* is uttered from the lower muscles of the throat.

ک *k*. This letter is sounded like our *k* in *king*, or *kalendar*. It was of old written ك *k*, in which case the mark ء *h* served to distinguish it from ل *l*. In course of time, however, it came to be written ك *k*; consequently the mark ء *h* was no longer required, though our type-founders still superfluously retain it. As an Initial and Medial it assumes, in Arabic manuscripts, the forms ك and ك respectively; which are also met with in our best founts.

گ *g*, is sounded like our hard *g* (only), as in *go*, *give*; but never like our *j*, as in the words *gem*, *gentle*. As it is a modification of ك *k*, it of course may assume all the forms of that letter, with the additional line at the top.

PRONUNCIATION OF THE LETTERS.

ل *l*. This letter is sounded like our own *l* in *law*. When the letter *alif* is combined with it, the two assume the form لا or لا *lā*.

ن *n*, at the beginning of a word or syllable, is sounded like our *n*; but at the end of a word or syllable, if preceded by a long vowel, it has a soft nasal sound, like that of the French in such words as *mon*, *garçon*, where the effect of the *n* is to render the preceding vowel nasal, while its own sound is scarcely perceptible. When followed by the labials ب *b*, پ *p*, or ف *f*, it assumes the sound of *m*, as in the word گُنبد pronounced *gumbad*, not *gunbad*.

ح *h*, is an aspirate, like our *h* in *hand*, *heart*; but at the end of a word, if preceded by the short vowel *a* (Fatha, § 4), the *h* has no sensible sound, as in دانۀ *dāna*, “a grain”; in which case it is called هَائِي مُخْتَفِي *hā, e - mukhtafī*, i. e. the *obscure* or *imperceptible h*. In a few words, where the *fatha* is a substitute for the long vowel *alif*, the final *h* is fully sounded, as in شاه *shah* (for شاه *shāh*), “a king,” or ماه *mah* (for ماه *māh*), “a month.” It is also sounded in the word ده *dah*, “ten,” and all its compounds (v. § 54). It is imperceptible in the words كه and چه, with their compounds, whether they be pronouns or conjunctions. Should we have occasion to write in English characters a Persian word ending in the imperceptible *h*, the *h* will be omitted in writing, as in نامه *nāma* (not *nāmah*), “a letter.”

a. At the end of words derived from Arabic roots, this letter is frequently marked with two dots, thus, آ; and sounded like the letter

ت *t*. In such words, when introduced into their language, the Persians generally convert the *ā* into ت; but sometimes they leave the *ā* unaltered; and frequently they omit the two dots, in which case the letter becomes imperceptible in sound.

b. Much more might have been said in describing the sounds of several of the letters; but we question much whether the learner would be greatly benefited by a more detailed description. It is difficult, if not impossible, to give, in writing, a correct idea of the mere sound of a letter, unless we have one that corresponds with it in our own language. When this is not the case, we can only have recourse to such languages as happen to possess the requisite sound. It is possible, however, that the student *may be* as ignorant of these languages as of Persian. It clearly follows, then, as a general rule, that the correct sounds, of such letters as differ from our own, must be learned *by the ear*—we may say, by a *good ear*; and, consequently, a long description is needless. This remark applies in particular to the letters ق غ ف ص د خ ح ت and the nasal *nūn*.

OF THE PRIMITIVE VOWELS.

4. The Primitive Vowels in Arabic and Persian are three, which are expressed by the following simple notation. The first is called فَتْحَة *fathā*, and is written thus, َ over the consonant to which it belongs. Its sound is that of a short *a*, such as we have in the word *calamus*, which is of Eastern origin, and of which the first two syllables or root, *calam* or *kalam*, are thus written, قَلَم. In such Oriental words as we may have occasion to write in Roman characters, the *a*, unmarked, is understood always to represent the vowel *fathā*, and to have no other sound than that of *a* in *calamus* or *calendar*.

5. The second is called كَسْرَة *kasra*, and is thus ِ written

under the consonant to which it belongs. Its sound is generally that of our short *i* in the words *sip* and *fin*, which in Persian would be written **سپ** and **فین**. In the course of this work, the letter *i* unaccented is understood to have the sound of *i* in *sip* and *fin*, in all Oriental words written in the Roman character.

6. The third is called **ضمة** *zamma*, which is thus **ُ** written over its consonant. Its sound is like that of our short *u* in the words *pull* and *push*, which in Persian would be written **پُل** and **پُش**: we have its sound also in the words *foot* and *hood*, which would be written **فُت** and **هُد**. In all Oriental words in the Roman character, it is understood to have the sound of *u* in *pull* and *push*; but never that of our *u* in such words as *use* and *perfume*, or such as *sun* and *fun*. In Persian, the three short vowels are also called **زَبر** *zabar*, **زیر** *zer*, and **پیش** *pesh*, respectively.

OF THE CONSONANTS **ا**, **و**, **ع**, AND **ي**.

7. At the beginning of a word or syllable, the letter **ا** like any other consonant, depends for its sound on the accompanying vowel: of itself, it is a very weak aspirate, like our *h* in the words *herb*, *honour*, and *hour*. It is still more closely identified with the *spiritus lenis* of the Greek, in such words as **ἀπὸ**, **ἐπὶ**, **ὀρεός**. In fact, when we utter the syllables *ab*, *ib*, and *ub*, there is a slight movement of the muscles of the throat at the commencement of utterance; and the spot where that movement takes place, the Oriental grammarians con-

sider to be the مَخْرَج *makhraj*, i. e. "the place of utterance" of the consonant ا, as in اَ ā, اِ ĭ, and اُ ŭ, just the same as the lips form the *makhraj* of b, in the syllables بَ bā, بِ bī, and بُ bū. Finally, the ا may be considered as the *spiritus lenis*, or weak aspirate of the letter ط.

8. The consonant ع has the same relation to the strong aspirate ح that ا has to ط; that is, the ع, like the ا, is a *spiritus lenis*, or weak aspirate; but the *makhraj*, or place of utterance of ع, is in the lower muscles of the throat. With this distinction, its sound, as in the case of the letter ا, depends on the accompanying vowel, as عَ 'ab, عِ 'ib, عُب 'ub, which, in the mouth of an Arab, are very different sounds from أَب ab, إِب ib, and أُب ub. At the same time, it is impossible to explain in writing the true sound of this letter, as it is not to be found in any European language, so far as we know. The student who has not the advantage of a competent teacher may treat the Initial ع as he does the ا until he has the opportunity of learning its true sound by the ear.

9. Of the consonants و and ي very little description is necessary. The letter و has generally the sound of our *w* in *we*, *went*. The modern Persians, particularly those bordering on Turkey, pronounce the و like our *v*, as in the words شَوَم *shavam*, or, more nearly, *shěvēm*, and شَوِي *shēvī*, which in Eastern Persia and India are pronounced *shawam* and *shawī*. The sound of the consonant ي is exactly like our own *y* in *you*, *yet*, or the German *j* in *jener*.

a. In our own language we have a similar rule, viz. the letters *w* (و) and *y* (ي) are what we call consonants at the beginning of a word or syllable; in all other situations they are vowels, or letters of prolongation.

OF THE SYMBOL JAZM ۚ.

10. When a consonant is accompanied by one of the three primitive vowels, it is said to be *مُتَحَرِّك* *mutahharrik*, that is, *moving*, or *moveable*, by that vowel. Oriental grammarians consider a syllable as a *step* or *move* in the formation of a word or sentence. In Persian and Arabic, the first letter of a word is always accompanied, or moveable, by a vowel. With regard to the following letters there is no certain rule. When, in the middle or end of a word, a consonant is not accompanied by a vowel, it is said to be *سَاكِن* *sākin*, “*resting*” or “*inert*.” Thus, in the word *مَرْدَم* *mardum*, the *mīm* is *moveable* by *fatha*; the *re* is *inert*,* having no vowel; the *dāl* is *moveable* by *zamma*; and, finally, the *mīm* is *inert*. The symbol ۚ, called *جَزْم* *jazm*, which signifies *amputation*, is placed over a consonant to shew when it is *inert*,

* I should have apologized for making use of this novel term here, were it not for its being more appropriate than that which is usually employed. In most Persian and Arabic Grammars, a letter not followed by a vowel is called *quiescent*: now, I object to the latter term, as it is apt to mislead the beginner, it being already applied in English Grammar in the sense of *not sounded*. For instance, the letter *g* is *quiescent* in the word *phlegm*; we cannot, however, say that *m* is *quiescent* in the same word, though we may say that it is *inert*. The student will be pleased to bear in mind, then, that a letter is said to be *inert* when it is not followed by a vowel.

as in the word *mardum*, where the ر (*r*) and final م (*m*) are *inert*. As a general rule, the last letter of a Persian word is always *inert*; hence it is not necessary to mark the last letter of a word with the *jazm*.

OF THE SYMBOL TASHDĪD ۛ.

11. When a letter is doubled, the mark ۛ, called *tashdīd*, which signifies *corroboration*, is placed over it. Thus, in the word شِدَّت *shid-dat*, where the first syllable ends with د (*d*) and the next begins with د (*d*), without a vowel intervening, instead of the usual mode شِدَدَت, the two *dāls* are united into one, and the mark ۛ indicates this union.

OF LONG VOWELS, OR LETTERS OF PROLONGATION.

12. The letters و and ی, when *inert*, serve to prolong the preceding vowel, as follows. When *inert* is preceded by a letter moveable by *fatha*, the *fatha* and *alif* together form a long sound like our *a* in *war*, or *au* in *haul*, which in Persian might be written وَار and حَال. Now it so happens, that the *inert* is always preceded by *fatha*: hence, as a general and practical rule, *alif* not beginning a word or syllable forms a long sound like our *a* in *war*, or *au* in *haul*.

a. On a similar principle, we may consider the unaspirated *h* as a letter of prolongation in the German words *wahr* and *zahl*. We may also consider the second *a* as *inert* in the words *aachen* and *waal*.

13. When the letter و *inert* is preceded by a consonant moveable by the vowel *zamma*, the *zamma* and و together form a sound like our *oo* in *food*; which in Persian might be

written فُود, or, which is the same thing, like our *u* in *rule*, which the Persians would write رُول. The same combination forms also another sound, like our *o* in *mole*, which they would write مُول, or, perhaps still nearer, like our *oa* in *boat*, which they would write بُوت.—In the Arabic language, the latter sound of و, viz. that of *o* in *mole*, is unknown; hence grammarians call it *Majhūl*, or 'Ajāmī, i. e. the Unknown or Persian و; whereas the former sound, that of the *u* in *rule*, is called *Ma'rūf*, the Known or Familiar و. If the letter و be preceded by a consonant moveable by *fatha*, the *fatha* and و united will form a diphthong, nearly like our *ou* in *sound*, or *ow* in *town*, but more exactly like the *au* in the German word *kaum*, which in Persian or Arabic might be written قَوْم. If the و be preceded by the vowel *kasra*, no union takes place, and the و preserves its natural sound as a consonant, as in the word سِوَا *siwā*.

a. In English, the *w* is a letter of prolongation in many words, as *draw*, *crow*, &c.; it also contributes to the formation of a diphthong, as in *town*, *gown*, &c.

b. When the letter و is preceded by خ moveable by *fatha* and followed by ل, the sound of و is scarcely perceptible; as in the word خَوَاهَم, pronounced *khāham*, not *khawāham*. This rule, however, applies only to words purely Persian; never to those borrowed from the Arabic language, which are very numerous. In writing such words in the Roman character, the و will be represented by *w*, which the student will bear in mind is not to be sounded.

c. In like manner, when و preceded by خ moveable by *fatha*, and sometimes by *zamma* or *kasra*, is followed by any of the letters د, پ, ز, ر, ش, ی, ن, ه, or ي, the و occasionally loses its usual sound, as in the word خَوَد, pron. *khād*, not *khāud* or *khawad*; so in خُود, pron. *khūd*, not *khūd*; also in خَوِش, pron. *khēsh*, not *khivesh*. This rule

also applies only to words purely Persian; and, as it is by no means general, the student must ascertain the pronunciation in such cases from a Dictionary of standard authority; such as Professor Johnson's last edition of Richardson's Persian Dictionary. In the few words of this description which we may have occasion to write in the Roman character, the *w* will be altogether omitted, and the vowel marked with a dot underneath, as in خود *khud*.

14. When the letter ي *inert* is preceded by a consonant moveable by *kasra*, the *kasra* and the ي unite, and form a long vowel, like our *ee* in *feel*, which in Persian might be written فِئِل; or, which is the same thing, like our *i* in *machine*, which in Persian would be written مَشِين. The same combination may also form a sound like our *ea* in *bear*, which would be similarly written بَيْر, or like the French *ê* in the words *tête* and *fête*; or the German *e* followed by *h* in the words *sehr*, *gelehrt*. In the Arabic language, the latter sound of ي is unknown: hence, when the ي forms the sound of *ea* in *bear*, &c., it is called *Yā,e Majhūl*, or *Yā,e 'Ajāmī*, that is, the *Yā* Unknown (in the Arabic language), or Persian ي; whilst the former sound—that of *ee* in *feel*, or *i* in *machine*—is called *Yā,e Ma'rūf*, the Known or Familiar ي. When the letter ي *inert*, is preceded by a consonant moveable by *fatha*, the *fatha* and the ي unite, and form a diphthong, like *'ai* in the German word *Kaiser*, which in Arabic and Persian is written قَيْصَر. This sound is really that of our own *i* in *wise*, *size*, which we are pleased to call a vowel, but which is really a diphthong. When the ي is preceded by *zamma*, no union takes place, and the ي retains its usual sound as a consonant, as in the word مَيْسَر *muyassar*.

u. In English, the letter *y* is a letter of prolongation in the words *ay*

and *key*; it also contributes to the formation of a diphthong in the word *buy*, which in Persian might be written **بی**.

b. Sometimes the letter **ی** at the end of a word, when preceded by the long vowels *ā*, *ō*, or *ū*, has scarcely any perceptible sound; thus, **پای** *pā*, "foot," **روی** *rū*, "face:" hence the words are frequently written without the **ی**, as **پا** and **رو**.

15. It appears, then, from what we have stated, that the Persian language has ten vocal sounds; viz. 1st, Three short or *primitive* vowels, as in the syllables **باد** *bād*, **بد** *bīd*, **بُد** *būd* (pronounced *boōd*). 2dly, Three corresponding long vowels, formed by introducing the homogeneous letters of prolongation immediately after the preceding short vowels, as in **بَاد** *bād*, **بِید** *bīd*, **بُود** *būd*. 3dly, Two diphthongs, as in **باید** *baid*, the *ai* pronounced like our *i* in *abide*; and **بَود** *baud*, the *au* pronounced like our *ou* in *loud*. 4thly, The two long vowels, peculiarly Persian, or *Majhūl*, as **بیل** *bēl*, pronounced like the English word *bail*, and **رُوز** *rōz*, pronounced very nearly like the English word *rose*.

a. It may be proper to notice here, that the people of Persia, of the present day, are said to have discarded the *majhūl* sounds *e* and *o* altogether from their language; so that, instead of *bel* and *roz*, they now sound the words *bīl* and *rūz*. Vide § 56½.

b. It must be observed, that there are very few Persian works, manuscript or printed, in which all the vowels are marked as we have just described. The primitive short vowels are almost always omitted, as well as the marks **ـَ** *jazm* and **ـُ** *tashdīd*; nor is the omission of any consequence to the natives, nor to those who know the language. To the young beginner, however, in this country, it is essential to commence with books having the vowels carefully marked; otherwise, he will contract a vicious mode of pronunciation, which he will find it difficult

afterwards to unlearn. At the same time, it is no easy matter in printing to insert all the vowel-points, &c. in a proper and accurate manner. In the present work, a medium will be observed, which, without overcrowding the text with marks, will suffice to enable the learner to read without any error, provided he will attend to the following

RULES FOR READING.

16. In the first place,—the last letter of every word (as already mentioned, § 10) is *inert*: hence the mark ـَ *jazm* is in that case dispensed with: when there is an exception to this rule, as in the formation of the genitive case (§ 28), the last letter will be marked with the requisite vowel. Secondly, the short vowel *fathā* ـَ is of more frequent occurrence than the other two: hence it is omitted in the printing; and the learner is to supply it for every consonant in a word, except the last, provided he see no other vowel, nor the mark *jazm* accompanying any of the consonants aforesaid. Thirdly, the letters و , و , and ي , not initial, are generally *inert*; hence, they are not in such cases marked with the *jazm*: whenever و and ي , not initial, are moveable consonants, they are marked with the requisite vowels. Fourthly, To distinguish between the *majhūl* and *ma'rūf* sounds of و and ي , the following rule is observed. When و and ي follow a consonant, unmarked by a short vowel or *jazm*, they are understood to have the *majhūl* sound, or that of *o* and *e* respectively, as in مور *mor*, “an ant,” and شير *sher*, “a lion.” If, on the other hand, the consonant preceding و have the vowel ـُ , and that preceding ي the vowel ـِ , they have the *ma'rūf* sound, or that of *u* in *rule* and *i* in *machine*

respectively, as in the words سُود *sūd*, “gain,” and شِير *shīr*, “milk.” If the preceding consonant be marked with *jazm*, و and ي are consonants, and sounded as at the beginning of a word or syllable (§ 9). Finally, The vowel *fatha* is written before the letters و and ي when they form diphthongs, as in قَوْم *ḡaum*, “a tribe,” and سَيْر *sair* (pronounced like the English word *sire*), “a walk.”

VOWELS, MEDIAL AND FINAL.

17. According to this method, the ten vocal sounds will be uniformly represented as follows, both in the Persian text, and in such Persian words as we may have occasion to write in Roman characters. 1st, Three short vowels, بَر *bar*, بِن *bin*, سُر *sur*. 2dly, Three corresponding long, بَار *bār*, بَيْن *bīn*, سُور *sūr*. 3dly, Two diphthongs, سَيْر *sair*, قَوْم *ḡaum*. 4thly, The two sounds called *Majhūl*, not used in Arabic, بِل *bēl*, رُوز *rōz*.

INITIAL VOWELS.

18. The letters ا and ع, beginning a word or syllable, form, according to our notions, an initial vowel; although the Orientals deny the possibility of such a thing: thus—

اود اید; اود آید; اود اید (for ااد) اَد; اُد اَد اَد
ad id ud; ād id ūd; aid aud; ēd ōd

OF THE SYMBOL MADDĀ.

19. Instead of writing two *alifs* at the beginning of a word, as in آاد *ād*, it is usual (except in Dictionaries) to

write one *alif* with the other curved over it; thus, آء. This symbol ـــ is called *مدّه* *madda*, "extension," and denotes that the *alif* is sounded long, like our *a* in *water*.

20. The letter ع *'ain*, like the ا *alif*, at the beginning of a word, depends for its sound on the accompanying vowel. It differs from the *alif*, inasmuch as it is uttered from the lower muscles of the throat; thus,

عُود عِيد عَاد; عِدْ عِدْ عِدْ;
'ad 'id 'ud; 'ād 'īd 'ūd; 'aid 'aud

a. The learner may view the ا and ع in any of the three following lights. 1st, He may consider them of the same value as the *spiritus lenis* (') in such Greek words as *áv, év, &c.* 2dly, He may consider them as equivalent to the letter *h* in the English words *hour, herb, honour, &c.* Lastly, he may consider them as mere blocks, where-upon to place the vowels requisite to the formation of the syllable. Practically speaking, then, ا and ع *when initial*, and و and ي *when not initial*, require the beginner's strictest attention, as they all contribute in such cases to the formation of several sounds.

b. It further appears, that when, in Persian, a word or syllable begins with what we consider to be a vowel, such words or syllables must have the letter ا or ع to start with. Throughout this work, when we have occasion to write such words in the Roman character, the corresponding place of the ع will be indicated by an apostrophe or *spiritus lenis*; thus, عسل 'asal, عابد 'ābid, بعد ba'd, to distinguish the same from اسل asal, آبد ābid, بد bad, or باد bād.

21. When one syllable of a word ends with a vowel, and, according to our ideas of orthography, the following syllable begins with a vowel, that is, virtually, with an ا in Persian, the mark ـــ (sometimes ُ) *hamza* is used instead of the ا; thus, پائي pā'e, instead of پائي; فائده fa'ida, instead of فائده.

a. The sound of the mark *hamza*, according to the Arabian Grammarians, differs in some degree from the letter ا, being somewhat akin to the letter ع, which its shape ع would seem to warrant; but in Persian this distinction is overlooked. According to the strict rule, the *hamza* ought to be used whenever a syllable beginning with a vowel is added to a root, in the way of inflexion or derivation, as دیدیم *dīdem*, “we saw,” from دیدن; بدئی *bad-ī*, “badness,” from بد *bad*; but this rule is seldom or never observed. Practically speaking, then, in Persian the *hamza* in the middle of a word is nearly of the same import as our hyphen in such words as *re-open*, which in the Persian character might be written رینوین. At the end of words terminating with the imperceptible *h* ه, or ی, the *hamza* has the sound of *e* or *i*, long or short, as will be observed hereafter.

b. In such Persian words as we may have occasion to write in the Roman character, the *hamza* will be represented by the small mark (,) between the vowels, as in the word *fā,ida*.

22. As words and phrases from the Arabic language enter very freely into Persian composition, we cannot well omit the following remarks. Arabic nouns have frequently the definite article ال (*the*) of that language prefixed to them; and if the noun happens to begin with any of the fourteen letters ت, ث, د, ذ, ر, ز, س, ش, ص, ض, ط, ظ, or ن, the ل of the article assumes the sound of the initial letter of the noun, which is then marked with *tashdīd*; thus, النور *an-nūru*, pronounced *an-nūru*, not *al-nūru*. But in these instances, although the ل has lost its own sound, it must always be written in its own form. Sometimes when the noun begins with ل, the ل of the article is omitted, and the initial *lām* of the noun marked by *tashdīd*, as اللَّيلة *al-lailatu*, “the night,” instead of اللَّيلة.

a. The fourteen letters, ت &c., above mentioned, are, by the Arabian Grammarians, called *solar* or *sunny* letters, because, forsooth, the word شمس *shams*, "the sun," happens to begin with one of them. The other letters of the Arabic alphabet are called *lunar*, because, we presume, the word قمر *kamar*, "the moon," begins with one of the number, or simply because they are *not solar*. Of course, the captious critic might find a thousand equally valid reasons for calling them by any other distinctive terms, such as *gold* and *silver*, *black* and *blue*, &c.; but we merely state the fact as we find it.

b. In general, the Arabic nouns of the above description, when introduced into the Persian language, are in a state of construction with another substantive which precedes them; like our Latin terms "*jus gentium*," "*vis inertiae*," &c. In such cases, the last letter of the first or governing word is generally moveable by the vowel *zamma*, which serves for the enunciation of the ِ following; and, at the same time, the ِ is marked with the symbol —, called *wasla* (conjunction), to denote such union, as in the following words:

أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ *Amīru-l-mūminīn*, "Commander of the Faithful;"

إِقْبَالُ الدَّوْلَةِ *Iḥbālu-d-daula*, "The dignity of the state."

c. Arabic nouns occasionally occur in Persian having their final letters marked with the symbol called *tanwīn*, which signifies the using of the letter ن, or *nūnation*. The *tanwīn*, which in Arabic grammar serves to mark the inflexions of a noun, is formed by doubling the vowel-point of the last letter, which indicates at once its presence and its sound; thus, بَابُ *bābun*, بَابٍ *bābin*, بَابًا *bāban*. The last form requires the letter ا, which does not, however, prolong the sound of the final syllable. The ا is not required when the noun ends with a *hamza* or the letter ة, as شَيْءٌ *shai-an*, حِكْمَةٌ *hikmatan*; or when the word ends in ي, surmounted by ا (in which case the ِ only is pronounced), as هُدًى *hudan*. In words ending in ي, surmounted by ا, without the *tanwīn* or *nūnation*, the *alif* is sounded like the *alif* of prolongation, as تَعَالَى *ta'ālā*, عَقْبَى *'uḥbā*, &c. The ِ of the *nūnation* will be represented in the Roman character by *u*, and the final ي by *a* or *ā*.

d. The eight letters, ق, ع, ظ, ط, ض, ص, ح, and ث, are peculiar to the Arabic language: hence, as a general rule, a word containing any one of these letters may be considered as borrowed from the Arabic: and should it include the long vowels و or ي, they cannot have the *majhūl* sound, except it be the ي (e) of *unity* (of which more hereafter) added at the end. The four letters پ, چ, ژ, and گ, are not used in the Arabic language: hence, a word in which any one of them occurs may be considered as purely Persian or Turkí. The remaining twenty letters are common to both languages.

EXERCISES IN READING.

23. A careful perusal of the two following stories will fully exemplify all that we have already detailed on the subject of reading. An analysis of the first will be found in § 60, and a literal translation is appended to the second.

a. Before commencing, however, the learner had better reconsider all that has gone before, and be sure that he thoroughly recollects the meaning of the following symbols: $\frac{\_}{\_}$, $\frac{\_}{\_}$, $\frac{\_}{\_}$, $\frac{\_}{\_}$, $\frac{\_}{\_}$, $\frac{\_}{\_}$, $\frac{\_}{\_}$ and $\frac{\_}{\_}$, as well as the different sounds which ل , ع , و , and ي contribute to form.

STORY I.

حکایت دھقان و خر

دهقان خري داشت * از سبب بي خرجي خورا براي
چريدن به باغي سر مي داد * مردمان باغ خورا مي زدند -
و از زراعت به در مي كردند * روزي دهقان پوست
شیرا بر خر بست - و گفت وقت شب براي چريدن
تو براي و آواز مکن * همچنان هر شب به پوست شیر

آن خر به باغ می رفت * هر که به شب می دید - یقین
 می دانست که این شیر است * شبی باغبان او را دید -
 و از ترس بر بالایی درختی رفت * در اثنای آن خری
 دیگر که در آن نزدیکی بود آواز کرد - و خر دهقان نیز به
 آواز درآمد - و بانگ زدن مثل خران گرفت * / باغبان
 او را شناخت - و دانست که این کیست * از درخت
 فرود آمد و آن خرا بسیار لت به زد * از اینجا خر دمنده
 گفته اند - که خران را خاموشی به *

a. A translation and analysis of the preceding anecdote will be found in § 60, a., at the beginning of the Syntax. The student's object at present is to endeavour to write out the whole in the Roman character. He may then compare his performance with the transcript given in § 60, a.

b. We may here observe, that in the following story, the preposition به ba, "to," "at," "in," "by," which, in the preceding story, we have written separate, is frequently joined to its substantive; and the same may be said of the prefix می of the verb; as also of the negative particle نه na, "not," which it seems optional to write separately or unite with the verb. When به and نه are joined to the following word, the weak 3 is suppressed; thus, we may write به شب or بشب "by night." Lastly, the termination را rā, the sign of the Dative and Accusative, may be joined to the last letter of a word, or written separately; thus, به باغبانرا or باغبان را bāghbān-rā, "to the gardener."

STORY II.

مردی برای دیدن شخصی به خانه او به وقت

چاشتِ دو پُهر آمد * آن شخص در خانه خود از راه
 غریبه میدید که این مرد می آید * به نوکران خود گفت
 - همانگاه بپرسد که صاحب خانه کجاست ؟ شمه
 بگوئید که همین زمان بخانه کسی مهمان رفته اند *
 همانگاه او آمده پرسید که صاحب خانه کجاست ؟ گفتند
 همین ساعت بیرون رفته اند * گفت عجب احمق است
 که در این وقت گرما از خانه خود رفته است * صاحب
 خانه سر از دریچه بر آورده گفت احمق تویی که این وقت
 میگردی - من در خانه خود خوش نشیسته ام *

TRANSLATION.

A man went, for the purpose of seeing a certain person, to his house, at the time of the midday meal. That person, in his own house, saw this man coming. He said to his servants, "When he asks where the master of the house is, you will say that he is now gone to dine with some one." In the mean while, the man having arrived, asked, "Where is the master of the house?" They said, "He is just this moment gone out." The man said, "A rare fool he is, to have gone out of his house at such a sultry hour." The master of the house, putting his head out of the window, said, "You are a fool, to wander about at this time. I am comfortably reposing in my own house."

24. We may here mention, that the twenty-eight letters of the Arabic language are also used (chiefly in recording the dates of historical events) for the purpose of Numerical computation. The Numerical order of the Letters, however, in this case, differs from that given in the Alphabet; being,

in fact, the identical arrangement of the Hebrew, so far as the latter extends, viz. to the letter ت, 400. The following is the order of the Numerical Alphabet, with the corresponding number placed above each letter; the whole being grouped into eight unmeaning words, to serve as a *memoria technica*—

1000	900	800	700	600	500	400	300	200	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ا	ب	ج	د	هـ	و	ز	ح	ط	ي	ك	ل	م	ن	س	ع	ف	ق	ر	ش	ت	ث	ذ	ر	ز	ح	ط	ي

where ا denotes one, ب two, ج three, د four, &c.

a. In reckoning by the preceding system, the four letters peculiarly Persian (21), viz. پ, چ, ژ, and گ, have the same value as their cognate Arabic letters, of which they are modifications, that is, of ب, ج, ز, and ك, respectively. The mode of recording any event is, to form a brief sentence, such, that the numerical values of all the letters, when added together, amount to the year (of the Hijra) in which the event took place. Thus, the death of Ahlī of Shirāz, who may be considered as the last of the Classic Poets of Persia, happened in A.H. 942. This date is recorded in the sentence بادشاه شعرا بود اهلي, i.e. "Ahlī was the king of poets;" which at once records an event, and pays a high tribute to the merits of the deceased. The following date, on the death of the renowned Hyder 'Ali of Maisūr, A.H. 1196 (A.D. 1782), is equally elegant, and much more poetic. The reader will bear in mind that Bālāghāt is the scene of one of Hyder's most celebrated victories; hence the appropriateness of the following well-chosen expression:

جان بالا گهات برفت

"The spirit of Bālāghāt is gone."

b. Sometimes the title of a book is so cunningly contrived as to express the date of its completion. Thus, several letters, written on various occasions by Abul Fazl, surnamed 'Allāmī, when secretary to the Emperor Akbar, were afterwards collected into one volume by Abdu-ṣ-ṣamad, the secretary's nephew, and the work was entitled

مکاتباتِ علامی *Muhātabāti 'Allāmī*, "The Letters of 'Allāmī," which at the same time gives the date of their publication, A.H. 1015, (A.D. 1606.)

c. A letter marked with *tashdīd*, though double, is to be reckoned only once, as in the word *'allāmī*, where the *lām*, though double, counts only 30. The Latin writers of the middle ages sometimes amused themselves with learned trifles of this description, although they had only seven numerical letters to work with, viz. I, V, X, L, C, D, and M. This kind of verse they called *carmen eteostichon* or *chronostichon*, out of which the following effusion on the restoration of Charles II., 1660, will serve as a specimen—" *Cedant arma oleæ, pax regna serenat et agros*;"—where C, D, M, L, and X, amount to the date required, viz. MDC LX.

24½. In Arabia and Persia, the art of printing is as yet very little used: hence their books, as was once the case in Europe, are written in a variety of different hands. Of these, the most common are, 1st, the *Naskhī* نسخی, of which the type employed in the two Stories, § 23, is a very good imitation. Most Arabic Manuscripts, and particularly those of the *Qur'ān*, are in this hand; and from its compact form, it is generally used in Europe for printing books in the Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Hindūstānī languages. 2dly, The *Ta'lik* تعلیق, a beautiful hand, used chiefly by the Persians in disseminating copies of their more esteemed authors. In India, the *Ta'lik* has been extensively employed for printing, both in Persian and Hindūstānī; and within the last thirty years, a few Persian works, in the same type, have issued from the Pāshā of Egypt's press at Būlak. 3dly, The *Shikasta* شکسته, or *broken* hand, which is used in correspondence. It is quite irregular, and un-

adapted for printing; but not inelegant in appearance, when properly written.

a. For a more ample account of this subject, see "Essai de Caligraphie Orientale," in the Appendix to Herbin's "Développemens des Principes de la Langue Arabe," 4to. Paris, 1803; Ouseley's "Persian Miscellanies," 4to. London, 1799; Stewart's "Persian Letters," 4to. London, 1825; and, lastly, "Oriental Penmanship," 4to. London, 1849, Messrs. Allen and Co., 7 Leadenhall Street. We may state, however, in conclusion, that the grand secret of reading all sorts of manuscripts, good, bad, and indifferent, consists in possessing a thorough knowledge of the language.

SECTION II.

ON SUBSTANTIVES, ADJECTIVES, AND PRONOUNS.

25. The Grammarians of Arabia and Persia reckon only Three Parts of Speech—the Noun *اِسْم* *Ism*, the Verb *فِعْل* *F'îl*, and the Particle *حَرْف* *Harf*. Under the term Noun, they include Substantives, Adjectives, Pronouns, Participles, and Infinitives: their Verb agrees in its nature with ours; and their Particle includes Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections.

a. In the present work we shall, in preference, adhere to that division of the Parts of Speech which is followed in the Latin Grammar, with which the student is supposed to be already acquainted.

OF GENDER.

26. In the Persian language, the Gender of Nouns agrees exactly with that of the same Part of Speech in English; males being masculine, females feminine, and all other words neuter, or, more strictly speaking, of no gender.

a. Animals have either different names to express male and female; as, *پسر* *pisar*, "a son;" *دختر* *dukhtar*, "a daughter;" or the terms *نر* *nar* (male), and *ماده* *māda* (female), added or prefixed, serve the same purpose; as, *شیرنر* *sher-i-nar*, "a lion," *شیرماده* *sher-i-māda*, "a lioness;" so, *نرگاو* *nar-gāw*, "a bull," *مادهگاو* *māda-gāw*, "a cow."

b. Many Arabic Nouns form the feminine gender by adding the imperceptible *ة* to the masculine; as, *ملك* *malik*, "a king;" *ملکه* *malika*, "a queen."

FORMATION OF THE PLURAL NUMBER.

27. All names applicable to human beings, and, in general, all names of animals, particularly those of the larger description, form the plural by adding the termination *ان* *ān* to the singular; thus, *مرد* *mard*, "a man," pl. *مردان* *mardān*, "men;" *زن* *zan*, "a woman," *زنان* *zanān*, "women;" *اسب* *asp*, "a horse," *اسبان* *aspān*, "horses." All names of lifeless things, and of the more minute description of animated beings, form the plural by adding *ها* *hā* to the singular; thus, *در* *dar*, "a door," pl. *درها* *darhā*, "doors;" *روز* *roz*, "a day," *روزها* *rozhā*, "days;" *مور* *mor*, "an ant," *مورها* *morhā*, "ants." This general rule, however, is subject to some exceptions.

a. All names applicable to persons, and epithets descriptive of human beings, make the plural in *ان*; thus, *بادشاه* *bādshāh*, "a king," *بادشاهان* *bādshāhān*, "kings;" *کنیزک* *kanīzak*, "a damsel," *کنیزکان* *kanīzākān*, "damsels;" *دل فریب* *dil-fireb*, "an allurer of hearts," pl. *دل فریبان* *dil-firebān*. Names of animals not rational, form the plural, generally, by adding *ان*, but often by *ها*; as, *اسب* *asp*, "a horse," pl. *اسبان* *aspān*; *شتر* *shutur*, "a camel," pl. *شتران* *shuturān*, or *شترها* *shuturhā*,

“camels.” Names of inanimate objects add ها generally, sometimes —ان, as, قلم *qalam*, “a pen,” pl. قلمها *qalamhā*, “pens;” درخت *dirakht*, “a tree,” pl. درختها *dirakhtihā*, “trees,” and frequently درختان *dirakhtān*.

b. When nouns ending in the obscure *h* § (3) have occasion to add —ان, the *h* is converted into *k*; as, فرشته *firishṭa*, “an angel,” pl. فرشتگان *firishtagān*, “angels:” and sometimes the *h* is retained, and the گان added as a separate termination; as, مُرده *murde*, “dead,” pl. مُردهگان. When such nouns have occasion to add ها, the final *h* of the singular disappears; as, نامه *nāma*, “a book or letter,” pl. نامهها *nāmahā*. When nouns ending in ا (*ā*) or و (*ū* or *ō*) have occasion to add —ان, the letter ي (*y*) is inserted, to avoid a hiatus; as, دانا *dānā*, “a sage,” pl. دانایان *dānāyān*; so, پری رُون *parī-rū*, “fairy-faced,” pl. پری رویان *parī-rūyān*, “the fairy-faced ones:” and sometimes, though rarely, the letter ي is omitted after و; as, بازو *bāzu*, “the arm,” pl. بازوان *bāzumān*.

c. In some modern Persian works, written in India, names applicable to females, or to things without life, frequently form their plural by adding —ات, and sometimes —یات, to the singular; thus, نوازش *nawāzish*, “a favour,” pl. نوازشات *nawāzishāt*, “favours;” نقل *nakhl*, “an anecdote,” pl. نقلیات *nakhlīyāt*, “anecdotes.” When the singular ends in the imperceptible *h*, the plural is sometimes formed by adding جات *jāt*, the *h* being suppressed; as, نامه *nāma*, “a letter,” pl. نامهجات *nāmahājāt*; so, قلعه *qalʿa*, “a fort,” pl. قلعهجات *qalʿahājāt*.

d. There are several other modes of forming the plural adopted in the Persian language from the Arabic; thus, the word عیب *ʿayb*, “vice,” “blemish,” may have the regular Persian plural عیبها *ʿaybahā*, as well as the irregular Arabic forms عیوب *ʿayūb* and عَوَائِب *ʿawāʾib*. In like manner قلعه *qalʿa* may have the regular Persian plural قلعهها *qalʿahā*, or the Arabic plural قلاع *qalʿa*, or, lastly, the more barbarous plural قلعجات *qalʿahājāt*. The word نائب *nāʾib*, “a deputy,” or “viceroy,” may have the regular Persian plural نائبان *nāʾibān*, or the Arabic forms نَوَاب *nawāb* and نَوَاب *nawāb*. The latter form is said to be the origin of our word *Nabob*, used in the plural form as a mark of respect, unless we consider it to be a substantive singular of the form

فَعَال, or “Noun of excess,” as the Arabs call it. In India, the word is uniformly pronounced *Nauwāb* (not *nūwāb*) denoting “governor,” or “viceroyn.”

e. According to Mirzā Ibrāhīm, it would appear that, in the spoken language of the present day, there is a tendency to form *all plurals* by adding ه to the singular. In the Mirzā's Grammar, page 29, he states, that “If a foreigner, speaking good Persian, adheres uniformly to the use of ه in forming the plural, he will be much nearer the mark.” It must be remembered, however, that this novel rule of the Mirzā's does not apply to the written language, even of the present day. The Mirzā, indeed, tries to prove too much, when he states, in page 26, “In one instance (but, I believe, the only one in all his writings) he (Sa'dī) has indeed been compelled,* as it were, to form the plural of an inanimate thing, viz. درختان *dirakhtān*, “trees,” (pl. of *dirakht*), by adding آن to the singular; a transgression of which none but himself (though only for once) could venture to be guilty, and for which nothing but the splendid composition in which it occurs could have secured him against the censure of the learned.” Now all this sounds to us very strange, when in no fewer than five different passages of Sa'dī's *Gulistān* alone, we find درختان “trees,” used as the plural of درخت, in all editions, manuscript or print. Of these five passages, four occur in the Preface, and the fifth in Book II. Tale 32; and, moreover, three of the passages alluded to are in plain prose, where the author is under no compulsion on the score of metre!

28. Persian Nouns undergo no change in termination corresponding to the various Cases of the Greek and Latin. The word *Case*, however, is here retained in the Oriental sense of the term, حالت *hālat*, i.e. state or situation, as it forms the simplest means for explaining how the various relations of Substantives are expressed in this language.

* It is a pity the Mirzā did not explain to us the nature of the *compulsion* here alluded to. This grossly inaccurate assertion of his with respect to Sa'dī, throws a shade of suspicion over the rest of his performance.

29. The *Genitive* or *Possessive Case* is formed by the juxta-position of two Substantives; where the *regimen*, or thing possessed comes always first, having its final letter sounded with the vowel *kasra* (i)—called كسرة اضافت *Kasra-i Izāfat*, “The *kasra* of relationship;”—thus, پسرِ ملك *pisar-i-malik*, “The son of the king (*filius regis*);” so كتابِ پسرِ ملك *kitāb-i pisar-i malik*, “The book of the son of the king (*liber filii regis*).” If the governing word ends in the long vowels ا (*ā*) or و (*ū* or *ō*), instead of these letters being followed by the *kasra* (or short i), as above, the letter ي (*majhūl*) with the mark *hamza*, or the *hamza* alone, with the *kasra* (expressed or understood) is used; as, پاىِ مرد or پاءِ مرد *pā,e mard*, “The foot of the man;” so, روىِ پسر or روءِ پسر *rū,e pisar*, “The face of the boy.” If the governing word ends with the obscure ه (*h*), or the long vowel ي (*ī* or *e*), the mark *hamza*, with the vowel *kasra* (expressed or understood) is used; as, خانهِ مرد *khāna,e mard*, “The house of the man;” ماهيِ دريا *māhī,e daryā*, “The fish of the sea.” In practice, however, when the ي is employed, the *hamza* is generally suppressed; as, روىِ پسر and پاىِ مرد.

a. In English we form the Possessive Case in two ways; thus, “The king’s son,” or “The son of the king:” the latter mode agrees exactly with that of the Persian; and the vowel *kasra* &c. (*i* &c.), added to the governing word in Persian, corresponds to the particle *of* in English. Hence, in turning English into Persian, should a complex string of words related to each other in the genitive case occur, the student has, in the first place, to resolve the same in his mind into that form of the genitive case which is made by the particle *of* in English; then convert the same into Persian in the very same

order, inserting the proper marks of the *izāfat*. Thus, to assume an extreme case, we shall suppose the student has to express in Persian, "The colour of the king of Irān's horse's head." Let him, in the first place, endeavour to express the plain meaning of the phrase in English, by the aid of the particle *of* alone; thus, "The colour of the head of the horse of the king of Irān:" then the Persian will easily follow; as, رنگِ سرِ اسبِ پادشاهِ ایران *rang-i sar-i asp-i padshāh-i Irān*; the order being the same.

b. The words صاحب *sāhib*, denoting "possessed of," and سر *sar*, denoting "source," when united with another word, generally omit the *kasra*; as, دلِ صاحب *sāhib-dil*, "a sage" (*homme d'esprit*); so سرِ مایه *sar māya*, "the source of wealth," or "capital in trade." The rule does not hold, however, when these words are used in a specific or restricted sense; as, صاحبِ خانه "the master of the house;" سرِ تو "thy head."

30. *Dative Case*.—The syllable *ra* is added to a Noun when it stands in that relation to a Verb which corresponds with the Dative Case of the Latin; as, مرد را کتاب دادم *mardrā kitāb dādam* (*viro librum dedi*), "I gave the book to the man." Sometimes the Dative is formed, as in our own language, by prefixing to the Noun the particle به *ba*, "to" or "for:" this holds in particular when, at the same time, the Verb governs an Accusative requiring the termination *ra* (§ 73, a.); as, او را به زن داد *la'l-rā ba zan dād*, "He gave the ruby to the woman."

31. *Accusative Case*.—The Accusative Case in Persian is generally the same as the Nominative, and can only be known as such from its *situation* in the sentence; thus, مردی دیدم *marde dīdam*, "I saw a man." In some instances it is necessary to add the termination *ra*, to distinguish the Accusative, as will be more fully shewn in the

Syntax; as, اسپرا دیدم *asp-rā dīdam*, "I saw the horse."
Vide § 72, a.

32. *Vocative Case*.—The Vocative is formed, as in English, by placing some Interjection before the Nominative; as, ای مرد *Ai mard!* "O man!" In poetry, and also in prose compositions denoting prayer and supplication, the Vocative is frequently formed by adding | ā to the Nominative; as, بلبلأ *bulbulā!* "O nightingale!" دوستأ *dostā!* "O friend!"

33. *The Ablative Case*.—The Ablative is formed, as in English, by prefixing the Prepositions از *az*, "from" or "by," در *dar*, "in," &c., to the Nominative; as, از مرد *az mard*, "from the man;" در خانه *dar khāna*, "in the house." The Cases of the Plural Number are formed exactly in the same way, the plural terminations being superadded.

34. To conform with the mode of European Grammars, we shall add two examples of the Declension of a Persian Noun.

مرد *Mard*, "Man."

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. مرد <i>mard</i> ; VIR.	مردان <i>mardān</i> ; VIRI.
Gen. مرد —* <i>i-mard</i> ; VIRI.	مردان — <i>i-mardān</i> ; VIRORUM
Dat. مرد را <i>mard-rā</i> ; VIRO.	مردان را <i>mardān-rā</i> ; VIRIS.
Acc. { مرد <i>mard</i> ; مرد را <i>mard-rā</i> ; } VIRUM.	مردان <i>mardān</i> ; مردان را <i>mardān-rā</i> ; } VIROS.
Voc. ای مرد <i>ai mard</i> ; VIR.	ای مردان <i>ai mardān</i> ; VIRI.
Abl. از مرد <i>az mard</i> ; VIRO.	از مردان <i>az mardān</i> ; VIRIS.

* The symbol — before the Genitive Case, merely indicates the place of the governing word, the last letter of which must have the vowel (و or ی) affixed, as explained in § 29.

کتاب *Kitāb*, "A Book."

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
Nom. کتاب <i>kitāb</i> , a book, the book.	کتابها <i>kitābhā</i> , books.
Gen. کتاب — <i>i-kitāb</i> , of a book.	کتابها — <i>i-kitābhā</i> , of books.
Dat. کتاب را <i>kitāb-rā</i> , to a book.	کتابها را <i>kitābhā-rā</i> , to books.
Acc. { کتاب <i>kitāb</i> , کتاب را <i>kitāb-rā</i> , } the book.	کتابها <i>kitābhā</i> , کتابها را <i>kitābhā-rā</i> , } books.
Voc. کتاب ای <i>ai kitāb</i> , O book!	کتابها ای <i>ai kitābhā</i> , O books!
Abl. کتاب از <i>az kitāb</i> , from a book.	کتابها از <i>az kitābhā</i> , from books.

a. In like manner may be declined every Substantive in the Persian language. The only questions are, in the first place, whether —, ي, or ة, will be used as the sign of the *izāfat* or Genitive Case; which is easily solved by the rule laid down in § 29, the choice depending on the last syllable of the preceding or governing word; and, secondly, whether ان or ها is to be added in the plural, which is decided by a careful perusal of § 27.

35. In Persian, there is no word corresponding exactly to our Definite Article *the*; so that common names, as مرد *mard*, may signify "man," or "the man," according to circumstances, which the context will generally indicate. A Common Substantive in the Singular Number, however, is restricted to unity, by adding the letter ي *e* (*majhūl*) to it; as, مردی *mard-e*, "one man," or "a certain man."

a. The same letter, ي, added to Nouns (plural as well as singular), followed by the particle که, indicating a relative clause of a sentence, seems to have the effect of our *definite article*; thus, کسانی که بقرت از من بیش اند "The (or Those) persons who in power are my superiors."—Anwāri Suhāilī, Book III. Likewise, in the following passage from the *Gulistān* of Sa'dī, Book I.

ابلهي کو روز روشن شمع کافوري نهد “The fool who in bright day sets up (burns) a camphor candle.” Sometimes the *ی* (*majhūl*) added to a Noun gives it a sense of excess or universality; as in Hafiz, عشق آفتي است “Love is one (excessive) calamity:” so, عالمي “The whole world:” خلقي “The whole nation or people.” Words ending in the obscure *ه* add a *hamza*, instead of the *ی* (*majhūl*); as, خانه *khana-e*, “one house;” where the *hamza* has the same sound as the *ی* which it represents.

OF ADJECTIVES.

36. Persian Adjectives are indeclinable; and in construction, they follow the Substantives which they qualify; at the same time, the last letter of the Substantive must have the *kasra* — (or *ی*, or *ء*) superadded, as in the formation of the Genitive Case (§ 29): thus, مرد نيك *mard-i nek*, “a good man;” عمر دراز *’umr-i darāz*, “a long life;” روي خوب *rū-e khūb*, “a fair face;” بنده وفادار *banda-e wafādār*, “a faithful slave.”

DEGREES OF COMPARISON.

37. The only variation which Persian Adjectives undergo is that of Comparison, in which respect they very much resemble the same part of speech in English. The Comparative Degree is formed regularly, by adding to the Positive the syllable تر *tar*; and the Superlative, by adding ترین *tarīn*: thus, خوب *khūb*, “fair,” خوبتر *khūb-tar*, “fairer,” خوبترین *khūb-tarīn*, “fairest.”

a. The terminations تر and ترین may be joined to the Adjective,

or written separately, at pleasure: thus, in the above example, we might write *خوبترین* and *خوبتر*.

b. In a few instances we meet with the termination *ترین* of the Superlative contracted into *ین* *in*, as *برین* *barīn*, for *برترین* *bartarīn*, "highest" or "uppermost;" so, *بهین*, for *بهترین*.

c. Arabic Adjectives, if triliteral (vide Arabic Grammar), form the Comparative and Superlative Degrees by prefixing the letter *alif* to the triliteral root; thus, *حسن* *hasan*, "beautiful," comp. and superl. *أحسن* *aḥsan*, "more beautiful," or "most beautiful." Generally speaking, however, Arabic Adjectives, occurring in Persian, form their degrees of comparison in the Persian manner; as, *فصل* "excellent," *فصلتر* "more excellent," *فصلترین* "most excellent:" but sometimes the comparison is effected as in Arabic; thus, *افضل* "more or most excellent;" and occasionally we meet with both forms united, as *افضلتر*. When any Adjective is used as a Substantive, it forms the plural in accordance with the Nouns Substantive represented; as, *نیکان* "the good," *خوبان* "the fair," &c.; *دادها* "things given."

PRONOUNS.

38. The Personal Pronouns, *من* *man*, "I;" *تو* *tū*, "thou;" *او* *o*, "he, she, or it," are declined as under:—

FIRST PERSON.

SINGULAR.		PLURAL.	
Nom.	<i>من</i> <i>man</i> , "I."		<i>ما</i> <i>mā</i> , "we."
Gen.	<i>من</i> <i>i-man</i> , "of me," "my."		<i>ما</i> <i>i-mā</i> , "of us," "our."
Dat. }	<i>ما</i> <i>marā</i> , "to me,"		<i>ما</i> <i>mārā</i> , "to us," "us."
Acc. }	"me,"		

SINGULAR.		SECOND PERSON.	PLURAL.
Nom.	تُو <i>tū</i> , "thou."	شُما <i>shumā</i> , "you."	
Gen.	تو — <i>i-tū</i> , "of thee," "thy."	شُما — <i>i-shumā</i> , "of you," "your."	
Dat. }	تُرَا <i>turā</i> , "to thee,"	شُمارَا <i>shumārā</i> , "to you," "you."	
Acc. }	"thee."		

THIRD PERSON.

Nom.	او <i>o</i> , "he, she, or it."	ایشان <i>eshān</i> , "they."	
Gen.	او — <i>i-o</i> , "of him," "his,"	ایشان — <i>i-eshān</i> , "of them,"	
	&c.	"their."	
Dat. }	اورَا <i>orā</i> , "to him," "him,"	ایشانرا <i>eshānrā</i> , "to them,"	
Acc. }	&c.	"them."	

a. The third person has, in the singular, the form *وَي* *wai*, and sometimes *اوی* *o, e*; and, in the plural, *اوشان* *oshān*, and *شان* *shān*. When the third person represents a lifeless thing, the demonstratives *این* and *آن* (v. § 40), with their plurals *اینها* and *آنها*, are generally used instead of *او*, *وَي*, or *ایشان*, as will be more fully explained in the Syntax.

b. The inflection of the Personal Pronouns differs in no respect from that of Nouns. They all form the Genitive Case, like the Substantives, by placing the governing word, with the sign of the *izāfat* before the Nominatives (sing. or plur.) of the Pronouns; as, پدر من *padar-i man*, "my father;" اسب تو *asp-i tū*, "thy horse;" کتاب او *kitābi o*, "his or her book;" قیمت آن *kīmat-i ān*, "its price;" خانه ما *khāna-e mā*, "our house," &c. The Dative and Accusative are formed by adding را. In the first person singular, the form مرا is evidently a contraction of منرا, as تورا is of تورا in the second person singular. The second person forms the Vocative by prefixing an Interjection; as, ای تو *ai tū*, "O thou!" The first and third persons cannot, in their nature, have a Vocative, without virtually becoming the second person. They all form the Ablative by prefixing the simple Prepositions از, در, با, &c. to the Nominative; as, از من *az man*,

“from me;” *با تو* *bā tū*, “with thee;” *بر او* *bar ō*, “on him;” *در آن* *dar ān*, “in it.”

39. Besides the regular inflections of the Personal Pronouns, there are certain contracted forms or affixes, which, when joined to Nouns or Verbs, may denote the Genitive, Dative, or Accusative Case. These are, *م* *am*, for the first pers. sing.; *ت* *at*, for the second; and *ش* *ash*, for the third; as, *دلم* *dil-am*, “my heart;” *سرت* *sar-at*, “thy head;” *دستش* *dast-ash*, “his hand:” but the explanation of these, as well as of the Reciprocal Pronoun *خود* *khud*, or *خویش* *khwesh* (§ 13, *b*), “self,” or “selves,” belongs more properly to the section on Syntax.

40. The Demonstrative or Adjective Pronouns are, *این* *īn*, “this” or “these,” and *آن* *ān*, “that” or “those.” As Adjectives, they are indeclinable, and applicable to all Genders and Numbers; thus, *این مرد* *īn mard*, “this man;” *این مردان* *īn mardān*, “these men;” *آن کتاب* *ān kitāb*, “that book;” *آن کتابها* *ān kitābhā*, “those books.” When used as the representatives of Nouns, they form the plural in the same manner as the Noun for which they stand; thus, *اینان* *īnān*, “these” or “they,” if applicable to persons; and *اینها* *inhā*, “these” or “they,” when referring to inanimate things; and in like manner *آنان* and *آنها* “those” or “they.”

40. The Interrogative Pronouns are *کی* *ki* (Dative and Accusative, *کرا* *kirā*), “who?” “whom?” and *چه* *chi*

(Dative and Accusative, چرا *chirā*), "what?" "which?" They are applicable to both numbers; the former generally relating to persons, and the latter to things. To these may be added, کدام *kudām*, "Which of two?" or "Which out of any number?" چند *chand*, "how many?" also, "some" or "several," which are equally applicable to persons and inanimate things. When که and چه are added to the word هر *har* or هرآن *har-ān*, they correspond to our *who-*, *what-*, or *which-soever*; as, هرکه *harkī*, or هرآنکه *harānkī*, "whosoever," &c. Finally, که and چه are sometimes used as substitutes for the Relative Pronouns, of which more hereafter, in the Syntax.

a. The Persian language, like the Arabic, generally dispenses with, or rather does not possess, a Relative Pronoun exactly similar to the *qui*, *quæ*, *quod* of the Latin. For instance, "The man whom I saw," *Vir quem vidi*, would be expressed in Persian thus, آن مرد که او را دیدم *ān mard ki ora dīdam*; or, آن مرد که دیدمش *ān mard ki dīdamash*; literally, "The man that I saw him." In these expressions it will be seen that the particle که is not a Relative Pronoun, but a Conjunction. This remark, which may be considered premature, is sufficient to shew that the explanation of this peculiarity belongs more properly to the Syntax.

b. The Indefinite Pronouns require no particular notice. As Adjectives they are all indeclinable; thus, هر *har*, "every;" یک or یکی *yak* or *yake*, "one," "some one;" کس or کسی *has* or *kase*, "somebody;" "a certain one;" هر یک *har yak*, "every one;" هر کس *har kas*, "every person;" چند *chand*, "some," "several," "a few;" تني چند *tane chand*, "sundry individuals."

SECTION III.

ON THE VERB.

42. The Persian Verb is extremely regular in its structure, there being only *one form* or *conjugation*, applicable to every Verb in the language. All the Tenses are formed either from the Root or from the Infinitive, as will be seen in the following example of the Verb رسیدن *rasīdan*, "to arrive." The root of this Verb is رس *ras* (which is also the 2d pers. sing. of the Imperative); from which the following *four* Tenses, the Noun of Agency, and the Present Participle are formed :

TENSES OF THE ROOT.

1st.—THE AORIST, *I may* or *can arrive* ; formed by adding the terminations *am, ī, ad* ; *em, ed, and* ; to the root.

PERS.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. رسم <i>RAS-am</i> , "I may arrive."	رسیم <i>RAS-em</i> , "We may arrive."	
2. رسی <i>RAS-i</i> , "Thou mayest arrive."	رسید <i>RAS-ed</i> , "You may arrive."	
3. رسد <i>RAS-ad</i> , "He may arrive."	رسند <i>RAS-and</i> , "They may arrive."	

2d.—THE PRESENT TENSE, *I am arriving*, or *I arrive* ; formed by merely prefixing the Particle می *mī* (sometimes همی *hamī*) to the Aorist; as,

1. می رسم <i>mī-RAS-am</i> , "I am arriving."	می رسیم <i>mī-RAS-em</i> , "We are arriving."
2. می رسی <i>mī-RAS-i</i> , "Thou art arriving."	می رسید <i>mī-RAS-ed</i> , "You are arriving."
3. می رسد <i>mī-RAS-ad</i> , "He is arriving."	می رسند <i>mī-RAS-and</i> , "They are arriving."

3d.—THE SIMPLE FUTURE, *I shall, or will, or may arrive*; formed by prefixing the Particle بِ or بِ bi to the Aorist.

PERs.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. بِرسم <i>bi-RAS-am</i> , "I shall arrive."	بِرسم <i>bi-RAS-em</i> , "We shall arrive."	
2. بِرسي <i>bi-RAS-i</i> , "Thou wilt arrive."	بِرسيد <i>bi-RAS-ed</i> , "You will arrive."	
3. بِرسد <i>bi-RAS-ad</i> , "He will arrive."	بِرسند <i>bi-RAS-and</i> , "They will arrive."	

a. This Tense seems to differ very little from the Aorist, which, in its nature, frequently denotes futurity. The student, therefore, may consider it as a Simple Future, or as a modification of the Aorist; the latter being the opinion of all the Native Grammarians that we have had an opportunity of consulting.

4th.—THE IMPERATIVE, *Let me arrive*. The same as the Aorist, except in the 2d pers. sing., which consists of the mere root, without any termination.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. رسم <i>RAS-am</i> , "Let me arrive." | رسم <i>RAS-em</i> , "Let us arrive." |
| 2. رس <i>RAS</i> , "Arrive thou." | رسيد <i>RAS-ed</i> , "Arrive you." |
| 3. رسد <i>RAS-ad</i> , "Let him arrive." | رسند <i>RAS-and</i> , "Let them arrive." |

a. The second persons (singular and plural) of the Imperative have frequently the Particle بِ or بِ bi, prefixed to them; thus, بِرسي or بِرس *bi-ras*, "arrive thou;" so, in the plural, بِرسيد or بِرسي *bi-ras-ed*, "arrive ye." When the first letter of the Imperative, or of the simple Future, has *zamma* for its vowel, the Particle بِ bi may optionally become بُ *bu*; thus, the 2d pers. sing. كُن "do," or "make," may be written بُكُن or بُكُن.

b. The 3d pers. sing. of the Imperative may be rendered Pre-cative or Benedictive, by lengthening the vowel *fatha* of its final

syllable; thus, رسد "Let him arrive:" رساد "O that he may arrive!" "God grant he may arrive!"

c. From the root are also formed the Noun of Agency, by adding the termination ^{ند} *anda*, as, ^{سند} *rasanda*, "the arriver;" and also the Present Participle, by adding ^{ان} *an*, as, ^{سان} *rasān*, "arriving." Finally, the root furnishes, if required, the Causal Verb, by adding ^{انیدن} *ānidan*, or ^{اندن} *āndan*, which then becomes a Causal Infinitive; as, ^{سانیدن} *rasānidan*, or ^{ساندن} *rasāndan*, "to cause to arrive," "to send."

The following Tenses are all formed, directly or indirectly, from the Infinitive, deprived of its final syllable ^ن *an*, which then serves as a *secondary root* or *basis*. To this new basis the foregoing terminations are added in all the persons of the Preterite and its formatives, with the exception of the third person singular, to which no termination is added.

5th.—PRETERITE, or INDEFINITE PAST, *I arrived*.

PERS.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. رسیدم <i>RASĪD-am</i> , "I arrived."	رسیدیم <i>RASĪD-em</i> , "We arrived."	
2. رسیدی <i>RASĪD-i</i> , "Thou arrivedst."	رسیدید <i>RASĪD-ed</i> , "You arrived."	
3. رسید <i>RASĪD</i> , "He arrived."	رسیدند <i>RASĪD-and</i> , "They arrived."	

6th.—IMPERFECT, *I was arriving*; formed by prefixing the Particle می *mī* (sometimes همی *hamī*) to the Preterite.

1. می رسیدم <i>mī RASĪD-am</i> , "I was arriving."	می رسیدیم <i>mī RASĪD-em</i> , "We were arriving."
2. می رسیدی <i>mī RASĪD-i</i> , "Thou wast arriving."	می رسیدید <i>mī RASĪD-ed</i> , "You were arriving."
3. می رسید <i>mī RASĪD</i> , "He was arriving."	می رسیدند <i>mī RASĪD-and</i> , "They were arriving."

7th.—The PAST POTENTIAL, or HABITUAL, *I might arrive*, or *I used to arrive*; formed by adding **ي** *e* (*yae*, *majhūl*) to all the persons of the Preterite, except the 2d pers. sing., which is unchanged.

PERS.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. رسیدمی RASĪD-ame, “I might arrive.”		رسیدیمی RASĪD-eme, “We might arrive.”
2. رسیدی RASĪD-ī, “Thou mightest arrive.”		رسیدیدی RASĪD-edē, “You might arrive.”
3. رسیدی RASĪD-e, “He might arrive.”		رسیدندی RASĪD-andē, “They might arrive.”

8th.—COMPOUND FUTURE, *I will arrive*; formed by adding the Infinitive, generally deprived of its final syllable **ن**, to the Aorist (**خواهم**, &c.) of the Verb **خواستن** *khwāstan*, which signifies *to intend* or *wish*.

1. خواهم رسید <i>khwāham</i> RASĪD, “I shall or will arrive.”	خواهیم رسید <i>khwāhem</i> RASĪD, “We shall or will arrive.”
2. خواهی رسید <i>khwāhī</i> RASĪD, “Thou shalt or wilt arrive.”	خواهید رسید <i>khwāhed</i> RASĪD, “You shall or will arrive.”
3. خواهد رسید <i>khwāhad</i> RASĪD, “He shall or will arrive.”	خواهند رسید <i>khwāhand</i> RASĪD, “They shall or will arrive.”

The three following Tenses are compounded of the Preterite Participle, and Auxiliaries. This Participle is regularly formed by changing the final **ن** *n* of the Infinitive into the obscure **ه** *h*; as from **رسیدن** *rasīdan*, “to arrive,” comes **رسیده** *rasīda*, “arrived” or “having arrived.” The final **ه** *h* of the Participle, not being sounded, is of course omitted in the Roman character.

9th.—THE PERFECT TENSE, *I have arrived.*

PERSON.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1.	رسیده ام <i>RASĪDA-am</i> , "I have arrived."	رسیده ایم <i>RASĪDA-em</i> , "We have arrived."
2.	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{رسیده ای} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{رسیده و} \end{array} \right\} \text{RASĪDA-ī, "Thou hast arrived."}$	رسیده اید <i>RASĪDA-ed</i> , "You have arrived."
3.	رسیده است <i>RASĪDA-ast</i> , "He has arrived."	رسیده اند <i>RASĪDA-and</i> , "They have arrived."

10th.—PLUPERFECT TENSE, *I had arrived.*

1.	رسیده بودم <i>RASĪDA būdam</i> , "I had arrived."	رسیده بودیم <i>RASĪDA būdem</i> , "We had arrived."
2.	رسیده بودی <i>RASĪDA būdi</i> , "Thou hadst arrived."	رسیده بودید <i>RASĪDA būded</i> , "You had arrived."
3.	رسیده بود <i>RASĪDA būd</i> , "He had arrived."	رسیده بودند <i>RASĪDA būdand</i> , "They had arrived."

11th.—FUTURE PERFECT, *I shall have arrived.*

1.	رسیده باشم <i>RASĪDA bāsham</i> , "I shall have arrived."	رسیده باشیم <i>RASĪDA bāshem</i> , "We shall have arrived."
2.	رسیده باشی <i>RASĪDA bāshī</i> , "Thou shall have arrived."	رسیده باشید <i>RASĪDA bāshed</i> , "You shall have arrived."
3.	رسیده باشد <i>RASĪDA bāshad</i> , "He shall have arrived."	رسیده باشند <i>RASĪDA bāshand</i> , "They shall have arrived."

a. There are a few other compound Tenses, or rather modes of expression, besides those given in the paradigm of رسیدن, which will be treated of in the Syntax. Vide § 75.

43. In the same manner may be conjugated every Verb in the Persian language. Hence it would be, on our

part, downright waste of time and space to swell our little work (as is the case in some Grammars we could name) with repeated examples of the same thing. If the student will carefully keep in view the following general principles, he will meet with no difficulty on this subject:—

1st, Every Infinitive ends in **دن** *dan* or **تن** *tan*; and the Imperative or Root is found by the rules which we are about to give. 2dly, The Aorist is formed by adding to the *root* the terminations *am*, *ī*, *ad*; *em*, *ed*, *and*. 3dly, By dropping the final **ن** of the Infinitive, we have the 3d pers. sing. of the Preterite, or what we may consider as the *secondary basis* of the Verb; and, by adding the terminations above given, the rest of the Preterite is invariably formed. 4thly, The Perfect Participle is formed by changing the final **ن** of the Infinitive into **د** imperceptible; and thence may be formed the Compound Tenses. It is evident, therefore, that if the Infinitive and Imperative be known, the remaining parts of the Verb are easily formed.

44. Infinitives in **دن** are preceded by the long vowels **ا** *ā*, **ي** *ī*, **و** *ū*, (and a few by the *fatha* **ـَ** *a*), or by the consonants **ر** *r* or **ن** *n*. Those in **تن** *tan*, are preceded by the stronger consonants **خ** *kh*, **س** *s*, **ش** *sh*, or **ف** *f*; hence the following rules for ascertaining the root:—

I. Infinitives in **ادن** *ādan* and **يدن** *īdan* (and the few that have a *fatha* before the *dan*) reject these terminations for the root; as, **فَرِستادن** *firistādan*, “to send,” root **فَرِست** *firist*, “send thou;” so **پُرسیدن** *pursīdan*, “to ask,”

root پرس *purs*, “ask thou;” آزدن *āzhdan*, “to sew,” آژ *āzh*.

Exceptions.—دادن *dādan*, “to give,” root د — چیدن *chīdan*, “to collect,” چین *chīn* — دیدن *dīdan*, “to see,” بین *bīn* — آمدن *āmadan*, “to come,” آ or آی *ā* or *āy* — زدن *zadan*, “to strike,” زن *zan* — آمادن *āmādan*, or ستادن *sitādan*, “to seize,” ستان *sitān* — آمادن *āmādan*, “to prepare,” makes آما or آماي *āmāy* — زادن *zādan*, “to bring forth” (young), also “to be born,” زا or زاي *zāy* — گادن *gādan*, “to embrace,” گا or گاي *gāy* — گشادن (or گُشادن) *kushādan*, “to open,” گشا &c. — آفریدن *āfrīdan*, “to create,” شُنیدن *shunīdan*, “to hear,” گزیدن *guzīdan*, “to choose,” گزین *guzīn*.

II. Infinitives in ودن *ūdan*, reject that termination and substitute ا *ā*, or آي *āy*, for the root; thus ستودن *sitūdan*, “to praise,” ستا *sitā* or ستاي *sitāy*.

Exceptions.—بودن *būdan*, “to be,” بو *bū* or باش *bāsh*; and شدن (for شُودن) *shūdan*, “to be” or “to become,” شو *shū*. تنودن *tanūdan*, “to draw,” makes تَنو *tānū*. دُرودن *dūdan*, “to reap,” دُرُو *dūru*. زَنودن *zanūdan*, “to neigh,” زَنُو *zānū*. شَنودن *shanūdan*, “to hear,” شَنُو *shānū*. غَنودن *ghanūdan*, “to slumber,” غَنُو *ghanū*.

III. Infinitives in دن preceded by ر *r* or ن *n*, reject the termination دن for the root, as پروردن *parwardan*, “to cherish,” پرور *parwar* — کندن *kandan*, “to dig,” کن *kan*.

Exceptions.—آوردن *āwardan*, “to bring,” آور *āwar* or آر *ār* — بُردن *būdan*, “to bear,” بر *bar* — کردن *kūdan*, “to do,” “to make,” گن *gan* — مُردن *mūdan*, “to die,” سپردن *sipardan*, “to press,” آفشدن *āfshadan* — آزار *āzar* — آزرَدن *āzardan*, “to vex,” میر *mīr*.

“to entrust” or “consign,” سپار — شمرَدَن “to reckon,” شمار — گند “to rot,” گندن — فرَکَنَدَن “to dig” (a canal), فرَکَنَدَن.

IV. Infinitives in تَن *tan*, preceded by خ *kh*, reject تَن, and change خ into ز for the root; as, انداختَن *andākhtan*, “to throw,” انداز *andāz*.

Exceptions. — شناختَن “to know,” شناس — فروختَن “to sell,” فروش — آختَن “to draw” (a sword), makes آخ — دوختَن “to milk,” دوش; and سُختَن “to weigh,” سَخ.

V. Infinitives in تَن, preceded by س *s*, reject both the تَن and س for the root; as, زیستن *zīstan*, “to live,” زی *zī*.

Exceptions. — بستَن “to bind,” بند — جستَن “to seek,” جو — خواستَن “to wish,” خاستَن — جوی “to rise,” to “go away,” خیز — پیوستَن “to mix,” to “join,” پیوند — جستن “to leap,” رستن — روی “to grow,” ر — رستن “to escape,” ره — شکستن “to break,” شوی — شستن “to wash,” ریس — کاستَن “to diminish,” کاه — گسستن “to break” or “split,” گسل — نشستَن “to sit down,” نشان — نشستن “to cause to sit,” to “place,” نشین.

VI. Infinitives in تَن, preceded by ش *sh*, reject تَن, and change ش into ر; as, داشتَن *dāshstan*, “to have,” دار *dār*.

Exceptions. — نوشتَن “to write,” گرد — گشتَن “to become,” هشتَن “to quit,” هل or هشن — آغاشتن “to accumulate,” افراشتن “to exalt,” آغوش — کشتَن “to sow a field,” ریس — کُش “to slay,” کُش.

VII. Infinitives in **تن**, preceded by **ف**, generally reject **تن**, and change **ف** into **ب** *b*, as, **تافتن** “to shine,” “twist,” &c. **تاب**; but in some verbs the **ف** remains unchanged in the root, as, **بافتن** “to weave.”

Exceptions.—**خفتن** “to sleep,” makes **خُـسب** — **رفتن** “to go,” **گو** — **گفتن** “to say,” **گیر** — **گرفتن** “to take,” “to seize,” **سفت** — **سفتن** “to bore,” **پذیر** — **پذیرفتن** “to accept,” **گوئی** or **شنو** — **شنفتن** “to hear,” **شکف** — **شکفتن** “to expand as a flower,” **کاو** — **کافتن** “to dig,” **رُوب** — **رفتن** “to sweep,” **رُوب**.

45. Let the student carefully commit to memory the preceding rules, together with their exceptions; after which he will have no difficulty in conjugating every Persian Verb in existence. Let it be remembered, at the same time, that there is not, strictly speaking, any *Irregular Verb* in this language. For instance, the verbs **بین دیدن** “to see,” and **کُن کردن** “to do,” are no more irregular than the corresponding Latin Verbs, *video, vidi, visum*; and *facio, feci, factum*; for in both languages the various tenses &c. are formed from their respective sources or principal parts, according to general rules. It may be observed, also, that most of the roots given as exceptions to the preceding rules have regular Infinitives in *īdan* still in use; in fact, we ought in strictness to consider the Infinitives as anomalous, and the roots regular. Thus, **هشتن** “to quit,” “dismiss,” has for its root **هـ** *h* or **هش**, which really come from the

regular Infinitives **هیدن** and **هشیدن**, still in use; whilst **هشتن** itself is a very natural contraction of **هشیدن** into **هشدن**, and ultimately **هشتن**.

a. As a specimen of an anomalous Verb (if we may so call it), we here subjoin the verb **زدن** *zadan*, “to strike,” root **زن** *zan*, which, to save room, we shall give in the Roman character.*

1st.—TENSES OF THE ROOT.

	SINGULAR.			PLURAL.		
Aorist	<i>zan-am</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ad</i>	<i>-em</i>	<i>-ed</i>	<i>-and</i>
Present	<i>mī-zan-am</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ad</i>	<i>-em</i>	<i>-ed</i>	<i>-and</i>
Simple Future, <i>bi-zan-am</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ad</i>		<i>-em</i>	<i>-ed</i>	<i>-and</i>
Imperative	<i>zan-am</i>	<i>zan</i>	<i>zan-ad</i>	<i>-em</i>	<i>-ed</i>	<i>-and</i>

Agent and Participle Active, { *zananda*, “the striker,”
zanān, “striking.”

2d.—TENSES OF THE INFINITIVE.

Preterite	<i>zadam</i>	<i>zadī</i>	<i>zad</i>	<i>zad-em</i>	<i>-ed</i>	<i>-and</i>
Imperfect	<i>mī-zadam</i>	—	—	—	—	—
Past Potential	<i>zadam-e</i>	<i>zadī</i>	<i>zad-e</i>	<i>zad-em-e</i>	<i>-ed-e</i>	<i>-and-e</i>
Comp. Future	<i>khvāham zad</i> , <i>khvāhī zad</i> , <i>khvāhad zad</i> , &c.					
Pret. Participle, <i>zada</i> , “stricken,” “struck,” or “having struck.”						
Perfect	<i>zada-am</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ast</i>	<i>-em</i>	<i>-ed</i>	<i>-and</i>
Pluperfect	<i>zada-būdam</i>	<i>būdī</i>	<i>būd</i>	<i>būd-em</i>	<i>-ed</i>	<i>-and</i>
Future Perfect	<i>zada-bāsh-am</i>	<i>-ī</i>	<i>-ad</i>	<i>-em</i>	<i>-ed</i>	<i>-and</i>

* It will be a useful exercise for the student to write out this Verb at full length in the Persian character; to which he may add, *dādan*, “to see,” root *bīn*; *dādan*, “to give;” *būdan*, “to be;” *kardan*, “to do;” and *guftan*, “to speak;” all of which have, with their respective roots already occurred in § 44.

b. To this we may add another useful Verb of frequent occurrence,
 شُدَن *shudan*, “to be,” “to go,” “to become,” root شَو *shav*.

Aorist	<i>shav-am</i>	-ī	-ad	-em	-ed	-and
Present	<i>mī-shav-am</i>	—	—	—	—	—
Simple Future . . .	<i>bi-shav-am</i>	—	—	—	—	—
Imperative . . .	<i>shav-am</i>	<i>shav</i>	<i>shad-ad</i>	—	—	—
Agent and Part.	<i>shav-anda</i>	and <i>shav-ān</i> , “being,” or “becoming.”				
Preterite	<i>shud-am</i>	<i>shud-ī</i>	<i>shud</i> , &c.			
Imperfect	<i>mī-shud-am</i> , &c.					
Past Potential . .	<i>shudam-e</i>	<i>shud-ī</i>	<i>shud-e</i> , &c.			
Comp. Future . .	<i>khvāham shud</i> , <i>khvāhi shud</i> , &c.					
Pret. Participle,	<i>shuda</i> , “been,” or “become.”					
Perfect	<i>shuda-am</i> , <i>shuda-ī</i> , <i>shuda-ast</i> , &c.					
Pluperfect . . .	<i>shuda-būdam</i> , <i>shuda-būdī</i> , <i>shuda-būd</i> , &c.					
Future Perfect,	<i>shuda-bāsham</i> , <i>shuda-bāshī</i> , <i>shuda-bāshad</i> , &c.					

PASSIVE VOICE.

46. The Passive Voice is regularly formed by prefixing the Preterite Participle to the various Tenses of the Verb شُدَن, which we have just exemplified. Thus, the Passive of the verb زَدَن is formed as follows:

PRESENT.

SINGULAR.

زَدَمَ شَوَمَ “I may be struck.”	زَدَمَ شَوِیمَ “We may be struck.”
زَدَمَ شَوِی “Thou mayest be struck.”	زَدَمَ شَوِید “You may be struck.”
زَدَمَ شَوَد “He may be struck.”	زَدَمَ شَوَدند “They may be struck.”

PRETERITE.

زَدَمَ شَدَمَ “I was struck.”	زَدَمَ شَدِیمَ “We were struck.”
زَدَمَ شَدِی “Thou wast struck.”	زَدَمَ شَدِید “You were struck.”
زَدَمَ شَد “He was struck.”	زَدَمَ شَدند “They were struck.”

It would be superfluous to add more of the Passive Voice, in the formation of which the Persian very much resembles our own language.

46½. It may be proper here to observe, that, according to the authority of Dr. Lumsden, the sound of the letter **ي** in the terminations **يم**— and **يد**— (1st and 2d persons plur.) of all the Tenses of Persian Verbs, is what is called *majhūl*; that is, having the sound of *ea* in *bear* (vide § 15, *a*). The final **ي** added to the Preterite in forming the Potential, or Continuative Past Time, is *majhūl* in the 1st and 3d persons singular, and in the three persons plural. In all the Tenses, the final **ي** (or *hamza* when substituted), in the 2d pers. sing., is *ma'rūf*.

a. Mirzā Ibrāhīm tells us, in his Persian Grammar, that the term *majhūl*, or “unknown,” was first applied to the long vowels *e* and *o* by the Indian Grammarians! This is too ridiculous to require refutation. The term was applied by the Arabs, as we know from Surūrī's Analysis of Sa'dī's Gulistān.

b. I have in the present work, as a general rule, distinguished the *ma'rūf* from the *majhūl* sounds, for the following reasons:—1st, The distinction is strictly observed in India to this day, both in speaking and reading the Persian language; and also in such Persian words as are introduced into Hindūstānī, which may amount to one quarter of the vocables of the latter tongue. 2dly, In conformity with the opinion of Dr. Lumsden, who thus speaks decisively on the subject, Pers. Gram. vol. i. p. 72: “I shall take this opportunity of inserting an observation, which I omitted in its proper place; namely, that the unlearned part of the inhabitants of Īrān (Persia) often deny the existence, in the Persian language, of the sound represented by *wāo* and *yā*, *majhūl*, which they invariably pronounce like *wāo* and *yā*, *ma'rūf*. The distinction, however, is recognised in every Lexicon, and will not be controverted by a well-educated Persian. It ought therefore to be carefully retained by those who are desirous of acquiring an accurate and classical pronunciation.” 3dly, We have the authority of analogy on our side for the use of the *majhūl* sounds in a great many words, such as **سوغ** *sog*, “grief,” Sanskrit, *shoku*; **دوش** *dosh*, “the shoulder,” Sansk. *dosa*; **میغ** *megh*, “a cloud,” Sansk. *megha*;

میش *mesh*, “a sheep,” Sansk. *mesha*, &c. Lastly, without this distinction a great many words will be confounded with one another; thus, *sher*, “a lion,” and *shūr*, “milk,” Sansk. *kshīra*, will be pronounced alike; so, *bādshāhe*, “a certain king,” will be confounded with *bādshāhī*, “sovereignty,” or, as an Adjective, “royal:” the expression *rased*, “you may arrive,” will be the same as *rasīd*, “he arrived.” We would therefore, in conclusion, advise the student, if destined for India, to be careful in observing the distinction between the و and ي *majhūl* and *ma'rūf*. If he merely studies the language as an amateur, for the sake of perusing its numerous literary works, he may follow his own inclination; and, if he is likely to visit Persia, then let the *majhūl* sounds be discarded altogether, should he find reason to believe that such is really the custom of the country.

CAUSAL VERBS.

47. These are formed, as already stated, by adding the termination اَنِیدن *ānīdan*, or, contracted, اَنْدَن *āndan*, to the root of the Primitive Verb; thus, جستن *jastan*, “to leap,” root جه *jah*; from which comes جهانیدن *jah-ānīdan*, or جهانْدَن *jahāndan*, “to cause to leap.” All Causal Verbs form their roots according to Rules I. and III.

48. The verbal terminations of the Perfect Tense (§ 42), are frequently affixed to Substantives, Adjectives, and Participles, to denote simple affirmation or assertion. In such cases, the initial *alif* of the auxiliary is omitted, and the vowel which it forms becomes united with the last consonant of the word preceding; thus,

SINGULAR.

من شاگردم “I am a scholar.”
تو چاکری “Thou art a servant.”
او عاقلست “He is sensible.”

PLURAL.

ما شاگردانیم “We are scholars.”
شما چاکرانید “You are servants.”
ایشان دزدانند “They are thieves.”

a. If the preceding word ends in the weak *z*, the *l* is retained in the verbal terminations; as, *بندۀ ام* “I am a slave;” *تو دیوانه ای* or *تو دیوانه* “Thou art mad;” *فرشته است* “He (she or it) is an angel.” If the preceding word ends in the vowels *ā* or *o*, the letter *y* is inserted, to avoid a hiatus between these and the verbal terminations; as, *بینایم* “I am seeing;” *دانا ئی* “Thou art wise;” *خوبروست* and (contracted) *خوبروست* “He or she is fair-faced.”

b. Somewhat akin to the preceding auxiliary is another fragment of a Verb, denoting “to be,” “to exist,” used under the form of a Preterite, but with the sense of a Present Tense; as,

SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
<i>هستم</i> “I am or exist.”	<i>هستیم</i> “We are or exist.”
<i>هستی</i> “Thou art or existest.”	<i>هستید</i> “You are or exist.”
<i>هست</i> “He is or exists.”	<i>هستند</i> “They are or exist.”

c. It is highly probable that there was a simpler form of this Verb once in use, a form which pervades almost all the languages of the Indo-European family, viz.—

<i>استم</i> “I am or exist.”	<i>استیم</i> “We are.”
<i>استی</i> “Thou art.”	<i>استید</i> “You are.”
<i>است</i> “He, &c., is.”	<i>استند</i> “They are.”

By adding this last form of the auxiliary to the secondary basis of any Verb, there results a variation of the Preter-Perfect Tense, chiefly used by Poets; thus, *شنیدستم* “I have heard;” *دیدستی* “Thou hast seen;” *پرسیدست* “He has asked.” This form of the Preter-Perfect is frequently used in poetry, simply because it may happen to suit the Poet’s metre. It does not seem to differ in signification from the ordinary form given in § 42.

OF NEGATIVE AND PROHIBITIVE VERBS.

49. A Verb is rendered negative by prefixing the Particle *نه* (or *ذ*) *na* “not;” as *نرسید* or *نرسید نه* “He did not

arrive." With the Imperative, the Particle **ما** (or **ه**) *ma* is employed in like manner, to express prohibition; as, **مَهْ پُرْس** or **مِپُرْس** "Ask not;" so, **مبادا** or **مباد** "Let it not be," frequently used in the sense of "God forbid!"

a. When the Particles **ن**, **ز**, or **ه** are prefixed to a Verb beginning with **ا**, not marked by the symbol *madda* — (§ 19), the letter **ي** is inserted, to prevent a hiatus; the **ا** is then omitted, and its vowel transferred to the inserted **ي**; thus, **انداخت** *andākh̄t*, "He threw;" **نینداخت** *nayandākh̄t*, "He did not throw;" Aorist, **اُفتم** *uftam*, "I may fall;" Future, **بِیُفتم** *biyuftam*, "I shall fall;" **انگار** "consider;" **مینگار** "consider not." If the Verb begins with **آ**, the **ا** remains, but the *madda* — is rejected; thus, **آرد** "He may bring;" **بیارد** "He will bring;" **آر** "Bring thou;" **میار** "Do not bring;" but this, in reality, is in strict conformity with the general rule; for **آر** is equivalent to **آرا**: hence, in prefixing the particles along with the letter **ي**, the first **ا** is rejected, as we stated at the outset. Finally, the negative **نه**, in the older Poets, frequently unites with the following **آ**, without the intervention of the **ي**; as, **نیامد**, for **نِآمد**, "He came not."

b. On a similar principle the initial **ا** is omitted in the Pronouns **او** "he, she, or it," **این** "this," and **آن** (properly **آن**) "that," when they are closely connected with the preceding word; as, **برین** "on this," instead of **بر این**; so, **در آن** "in that," for **در آن**. I have reason to believe that this principle is of a very extensive application; but the discussion to which it would lead would be here out of place.

b. The old substantive Verb **استم** is rendered negative by substituting **نی** for the initial *alif*—

SINGULAR.

نیستم 'I am not.'
نیستی "Thou art not."
نیست "He, &c., is not."

PLURAL.

نیستیم "We are not."
نید "You are not."
نیستند "They are not."

c. To denote simple negation, the verbal terminations of the Perfect are subjoined to the Particle **نہ**, in the following manner—

نیم 'I am not.'	نئیم "We are not."
نہ or نہی "Thou art not."	نئید "You are not."
'He, &c., is not.'	نئند "They are not."

SECTION IV.

ON THE INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH.—CARDINAL NUMBERS.—DERIVATION AND COMPOSITION OF WORDS.

ADVERBS.

50. The Persian language offers no peculiarity on the score of Adverbs, except its extreme simplicity: hence it would be superfluous to occupy our pages with a dry list of words, which more properly belong to the Vocabulary. We may briefly mention, that, in this language, Adverbs are formed, or rather adopted, as follows:

a. 1st, *Substantives* with or without a Preposition; as, گاهی "once," or "any time;" نام "by name;" شب و روز "night and day;" به خوبی "perfectly;" در نهان "secretly." 2dly, *Adjectives* without undergoing any change; as, خوب "well;" سخت "severely," &c. In fact, all Adjectives may be used adverbially, if necessary, as is frequently the case in German, and sometimes in English; thus, "the eagle soars high;" "the fish swims deep." 3dly, *Adjective or Interrogative Pronouns* with Substantives; as, اینجا "here," آنجا "there;" کجا "where?" چگونه "how?" کدام طرف "whither?" &c. These again may be preceded by a Preposition; as, از اینجا "hence;" در آنجا "there." Lastly, there are some Arabic Nouns in the Accusative

Case used adverbially in Persian; as, *حالا* “presently;” *قصداً* “purposely.”

b. The following is a useful list of Adverbs, in addition to those already mentioned:

1st, *Of Place*.—*از آنجا* “thence;” *اینسو* “hither;” *آنسو* “thither;” *از کجا* “whence;” *درون*, *اندرون* “within;” *بیرون*, *دِیرون* “without;” *هر کجا که* “under, beneath;” *بالا* “over, upon, above;” *فرو*, *فرو* “nowhere.” *هیچ جا نه* “somewhere;” *هیچ جا* “wheresoever;” *هر جا که*

2nd, *Of Time*.—*سحرگاه*, *بامداد* “in the morning;” *شامگاه* “in the evening;” *دی* “yesterday;” *فردا* “to-morrow;” *پیش* “before;” *پس* “after;” *اکنون* “now;” *آنگاه* “then;” *هماندم* “instantly;” *هرگز* “ever;” *هرگز نه* “never;” *هنوز* “yet;” *بعد از آن* “afterward;”

3rd, *Of Number*.—*یکبار*, *باری* “once;” *دیگر بار* “another time;” *باز* “again;” *دوبار* “twice;” *سیدر* “thrice,” &c.; and so through all the numbers, adding the termination *بار* *bār*, “time;” *چند بار* “many times;” *گاهگاه* or *گاهی* “sometimes;” *چندان بار* “so often;” *کم بار* “very often;” *بسیار بار* “often;” *بارها* “many times,” *سeldom*;” *نیز* “also.”

4th, *Of Interrogation*.—*کُ* “where?” *چرا* “why?” *چُون* “how?” *کی* “how? or when?” *چند* “how many?”

PREPOSITIONS.

51. The simple Prepositions in this language are very few, probably not more than seven or eight in number. These are, *از* (in poetry frequently contracted into *ز*) “from,” “by;” *با* “with” (in company with); *بر* and *اُبر* “on,” “upon;” *به* or *د* “in,” “by,” “to;” *بی* “without” (deprived of); *تا* “up to,” “as far as;” *بجز* “except,” “besides;” *در* “in.” In their application they are placed before the simple or nominative forms both of Nouns and Pronouns; as,

“with thee:” با تُو “on me,” بر من “in the city;” در شهر
“except them.” جُز ایشان

a. The rest of the Prepositions are, strictly speaking, Substantives or Adjectives, having one of the simple Particles above mentioned expressed or understood. Such of them as are Substantives require the *iẓāfāt*, or sign of the Genitive Case, between them and the Noun which they govern; as, زیرِ زمین “under the ground;” بالاّیِ درخت “above the tree” (i.e. on the top of the tree); بهِ نزدِیکِ شهر “near the city,” literally, “to, or in the vicinity of the city.” Some of them may be viewed as Adjectives denoting comparison; as, پیشِ از من (for بیشتر از من) “before me;” پسِ از آن “after that.” All these compound Prepositions may of course be used adverbially when occasion requires, as is the case in English; thus, بیرون رفت “he went out;” پیش آمد “he came forward;” پس ماند “he remained behind.”

b. LIST OF USEFUL PREPOSITIONS.—برابر *bajāe*, “instead of;” برابری *barābar*, “opposite,” or “equal to;” برای *barāe*, “on account of;” بعد از *ba’d az*, “after;” بغیر *baghair*, “except;” در میان *dar miyān*, “between;” سیواي *simāe*, “except,” “besides;” سوی *sūe*, “towards;” بیرون *berūn*, “without;” اندرون *andarūn*, “within;” زیر *zabar*, “above;” زیر *zer*, “beneath.”

CONJUNCTIONS.

52. Primitive Conjunctions, like the simple Prepositions, are not numerous. The following are of frequent occurrence:—اگر *agr*, “if;” بلکه *balake*, “but,” “on the contrary;” تا *ta*, “whilst,” “until;” چو *cho*, “when,” “as;” چه *che*, “that,” “for,” “as;” لیکن *lekin* or اما *ama*, “but;” نیز *neez*, “also;” و *wa*, “and” (pronounced *wa*, and sometimes *o*); هم *hem*, “even,” “also;” و *wa*, “or,” “either.”

a. The rule for pronouncing the *nān-i-’atf*, or conjunctive و *nān*

seems to be nearly as follows:—When it connects sentences, or clauses of a sentence, it is pronounced *na*; thus, آمد و رفت *āmad na raft*, “he came, and he went.” Again, when it merely unites words in the formation of a phrase, it is sounded *o*; as, آمد و رفت *āmad-o-raft*, “coming and going,” “a thoroughfare;” شب و روز *shab-o-roz*, “night and day,” “perpetually.”

b. There are also, as might be expected, many compound expressions employed in this language as Conjunctions; as, حال آن که “whereas,” “inasmuch as;” پیش از آنکه “before that” (*antequam*); so, بعد از آنکه “after that” (*posteaquam*); هر چند که or هر چند “notwithstanding;” اگرچه or گرچه “although;” بنابراین “therefore.”

INTERJECTIONS.

53. In Persian, as in other languages, Interjections consist partly of adventitious sounds denoting the passions and emotions of the speaker; as, اه “ah!” آي “O!” &c.; and partly of Substantives expressive of pain or pleasure, used elliptically, or in the Vocative Case; as, افسوس “Alas!” دريغ or دريغا “Oh, misery!” To say more about this part of speech (if it may be correct to call it so) would be uselessly encroaching on the department of the Vocabulary or Dictionary.

NUMERALS.

54. In the following Table we shall give the leading Cardinal Numbers, together with the corresponding Arabian and European figures. It is needless to say that the whole system is extremely simple, and very similar to what we have in English.

CARDINAL NUMBERS.

يك	۱	1	بیست و دو	۲۲	22
دو	۲	2	سی	۳۰	30
سه	۳	3	چهل	۴۰	40
چهار	۴	4	پنجاه	۵۰	50
پنج	۵	5	شصت	۶۰	60
شش	۶	6	هفتاد	۷۰	70
هفت	۷	7	هشتاد	۸۰	80
هشت	۸	8	نود	۹۰	90
نه	۹	9	صد	۱۰۰	100
ده	۱۰	10	صد و یک	۱۰۱	101
یازده	۱۱	11	دو صد	۲۰۰	200
دوازده	۱۲	12	سه صد	۳۰۰	300
سیزده	۱۳	13	چهار صد	۴۰۰	400
چهارده	۱۴	14	پانصد	۵۰۰	500
پانزده	۱۵	15	شش صد	۶۰۰	600
شانزده	۱۶	16	هفت صد	۷۰۰	700
هفده	۱۷	17	هشت صد	۸۰۰	800
هشده	۱۸	18	نُه صد	۹۰۰	900
نوزده	۱۹	19	هزار	۱۰۰۰	1000
بیست	۲۰	20	ده هزار	۱۰۰۰۰	10,000
بیست و یک	۲۱	21	صد و یک هزار	۱۰۰۰۰۰	100,000

a. The formation of the Ordinal Numbers will be treated of under the head of Derivative Adjectives. All the other numbers occurring between the *tens* are formed simply by adding the smaller number to

the *decade*, by means of the Conjunction و *o*; thus, و شش
 “sixty and six,” and so for all others.

b. The above figures or numeric cyphers, now used by the Arabs and Persians, are read like ours, from left to right; thus, the year of our *æra* 1861 is ١٨٦١; so the corresponding year of the Hijra 1278 is ١٢٧٨. It is generally admitted, even by the Arabs themselves, that the decimal scale of notation was invented in India, and thence brought to Arabia. By the Arabs it was introduced into Europe through Spain or Sicily; and hence the system goes under the name of the Arabian Notation. At first sight it would appear to be at variance with the Arabian mode of reading (from right to left); but this is not really the case, as the Arabs do read the numbers from right to left. Thus, instead of saying, “In the year of the Hijra (1278) One thousand two hundred and seventy-eight,” the Arabs say, “In the year of the Hijra, Eight and seventy and two hundred and one thousand,” or “Eight and seventy and two hundred after the thousand.”

c. The Musalmāns reckon by lunar time in all their transactions, commencing from the day of the *Hijra*, or “Flight,” viz. that on which Muhammad departed or fled from Mecca to Medina; which, according to the best accounts, took place on Friday, the 16th of July (18th, new style), A.D. 622. Their year consists of 12 lunations, amounting to 354 days and 9 hours, very nearly: hence their New-year’s Day will happen every year about eleven days earlier than in the preceding year. It follows, then, that there must be some difficulty in finding the exact day of the Christian *æra* which corresponds to any given day and year of the Hijra.

d. The following rule will suffice for finding the number of solar or Christian years elapsed since any given Musalmān date:—“Subtract the given year of the Hijra from the current year of the same, and from the remainder deduct *three per cent.*; then you will have the number of solar or Christian years elapsed.” Thus, suppose we see a manuscript written A. H. 681, and wish to know its real age in Christian years, we subtract, in the first place, the number 681 from the current year of the Hijra, say 1256, and there remains 575: from this last we deduct three per cent., or 17, and there remains 558, which at that period is the real age of the manuscript in solar years.

e. If the object, however, be to find the precise Christian date corresponding to any given year of the Hijra, apply the following rule:—

From the given number of Musalmān years, deduct *three per cent.*, and to the remainder add the number 621·54: the sum is the period of the Christian æra at which the given current Musalmān year ends. For example, we mentioned that the death of the poet Ahli happened A. H. 942: from this number deduct three per cent., or 28·26, and the remainder is 913·74. To this last add 621·54, and the sum = 1535·28, which shews that the Musalmān year 942 ended in the spring of 1536. This very simple rule is founded on the fact that 100 lunar years are very nearly equal to 97 solar years, there being only about eight days of excess in the former period; hence to the result found, as just stated, it will be requisite to add 8 days, as a correction, for every century elapsed of the Hijra. A more accurate proportion would be 101 lunar to 98 solar years, but this would lead to a less convenient rule for practical use.

f. When great accuracy is required, and when the year, month, and day of the Muhammadan æra are given, the precise period of the Christian æra may be found as follows:—*Rule.* Express the Musalmān date in years and decimals of a year; multiply by ·970225: to the product add 621·54, and the sum will be the *precise* period of the Christian æra. This rule is exact to a day, and if in the Musalmān date the day of the week be given, as is often the case, the *very day* is easily determined.

55. The Muḥammadan or lunar months are made to consist of 30 and 29 days alternately; but in a period of thirty years, it is found necessary to intercalate the last month eleven times, so as to be reckoned 30 days instead of 29. The months retain their Arabic names in all Muḥammadan countries, and they are the following:—

NAME.	DAYS.	NAME.	DAYS.	NAME.	DAYS.
مُحَرَّم . .	30	جُمَادِي الْأَوَّل . .	30	رَمَضَان . .	30
صَفَر . .	29	جُمَادِي الْآثَانِي . .	29	شَوَّال . .	29
رَبِيعُ الْأَوَّل . .	30	رَجَب . .	30	ذِي الْقَعْدَةِ . .	30
رَبِيعُ الْآثَانِي . .	29	شَعْبَان . .	29	ذِي الْحِجَّة . .	29

a. The following are the names of the days of the week, both Persian and Arabian.

ARABIAN.

Sunday.	يَكْشَبَه yak-shamba.	يَوْمُ الْأَحَد yaumu-l-aḥd.
Monday.	دُ شَبَه dū-shamba.	يَوْمُ الْأَثْنَيْن yaumu-i-aṭṭanain.
Tuesday.	سَه شَبَه si-shamba.	يَوْمُ الْاَثَلَاث yaumu-l-ṣalāṭā.
Wednesday.	چهار شَبَه chahār shamba.	يَوْمُ الْأَرْبَع yaumu-l-arba'ā.
Thursday.	پنج شَبَه panj-shamba.	يَوْمُ الْخَمِيس yaumu-l-khamīs.
Friday.	آدینه ādīna.	يَوْمُ الْجُمُعَة yaumu-l-jum'a.
Saturday.	شَبَه shamba.	يَوْمُ السَّبْت yaumu-l-sabat.

DERIVATION OF WORDS.

56. In Persian, the derivation of one word from another is effected by means of certain terminations, in a manner similar to that which prevails in most of the European languages. The words so derived are chiefly Substantives and Adjectives, together with a few Verbs and Adverbs, all of which we shall notice in their order.

1st.—OF SUBSTANTIVES.

a. Substantives denoting an agent or performer are derived from other Substantives or Adjectives, by adding the terminations **بان** or **وان** **گار** or **گر**; as, from **در** “a door,” **دربان** or **دروان** “a door-keeper;” from **بد** “evil,” **بدکار** “evil-doer;” so, from **خدمت** “service,” **خدمتگار** “a servant or attendant;” from **زر** “gold,” **زرگر** “a goldsmith, or worker in gold.” In modern Persian, the terminations **جي** and **جي** (from the Turkish) are sometimes met with; as, from **نندوق** “a musket,” **بندوقجي** “a musketeer.” After a soft letter,

the termination **جِي** is added; **بوستانِ نجی** as, **بوستان** "a gardener," from **بوستان** "a garden or orchard."

b. Names relating to the place of any thing are formed by adding **ستان**, **زار**, **دانش**, **بار**, **شیرستان**, **گلزار**, **گلشن**, **سنگلاخ**, **سار**, **رودبار**, **کوهسار**, **رود**, **کوه**; as, **شیرستان** "a place abounding with lions," from **شیر** "a lion;" **شمع دان** "a candlestick," from **شمع** "a candle or lamp;" **گلزار**, or **گلشن**, "a rose-bed," from **گل** "a rose or flower;" so, from **سنگ** "a stone," **سنگلاخ** "a place abounding with stones." A few are formed by adding **سار** and **بار**; as, **کوهسار** "a hilly country;" **رودبار** "the channel of a stream," from **رود** and **کوه**.

c. Diminutives are formed by adding **ک** for names of animals; **ز** (sometimes **یزه**) for inanimate beings; and **چه**, or **پچه**, applicable to any Nouns; thus, **مردک** "a little man," from **مرد** "a man;" **دانه** "a small grain," from **دانه** "a grain;" **دریچه** "a little door or window," from **در** "a door." By adding the **z** imperceptible to the diminutive in *ak*, it denotes littleness in a disparaging sense; as, **مردکه** "a sneaking or contemptible mannikin."

d. An Abstract Noun may be formed from any Adjective, simple or compound, by the addition of **ی** *ma'rūf*; as, **نیکی** "goodness," from **نیک** "good;" **جهان داری** "the possessing of the world," "royalty," from **جهان دار** "world-possessing," an epithet applied to monarchs. By adding **ی** to Appellative Nouns an Abstract will be formed, denoting the state or profession indicated by the Noun; as, **بادشاهی** "sovereignty," from **بادشاه** "a king;" **سوداگری** "traffic;" from **سوداگر** "a merchant." If the primitive word should end in the weak **z**, the **z** is suppressed, and the letter **گ** inserted before adding the termination **ی**; as, **آزردگی** "sadness;" so, **بندگی** "slavery," from **بند** "slave;" **گرمی** "heat," from **گرم** "hot."

e. Verbal Nouns are formed by changing the final syllable **ان** of the Infinitive into **ار**; as, دیدن “to see,” دیدار “seeing,” “a sight.” This termination occasionally gives the word the sense of *agent*; as, خریدار “a purchaser,” فروختار “a seller.” The Infinitive itself is frequently used as a general Verbal Noun, like our words in *ing*; as, آمدن رستم “the coming of Rostam.” In a few phrases the final **ان** of the Infinitive is rejected; as, آمد و شد “coming and going;” so, خرید و فروخت “buying and selling,” “traffic.” Another useful class of Verbal Nouns, denoting fitness, is formed from the Infinitive by adding **ی** — *ma'rūf*; as, کردنی “duty,” “that which is fit or necessary to be done;” so, خورَدنی “any thing eatable:” these may, of course, be also viewed as Adjectives, according to the context.

f. Another class of Verbal Nouns is formed from the root by adding **ی** or **ش**; as, گویی “speaking,” “conversation,” from گو, the root of گفتن “to speak;” so, آفرینش “creation,” from آفرین, the root of آفریدن “to create.” The Noun denoting the Agent of a Verb is formed (as already stated, page 41) by adding the termination **نده** to the root; as, آفریننده “the Creator:” and if the root ends with the long vowels *ā* or *ō*, the letter **ی** is inserted between it and the termination; as, گوینده “the speaker.”

g. Sometimes the root itself is used as a Verbal Noun; thus, رنج “grief,” from رنجیدن “to grieve,” or “be grieved;” so, سوز “ardour,” or “burning,” from سوختن “to burn.” A few Nouns may be formed from the root by adding **ان**, **اک** (peculiar to Verbs in **ودن**), or **ز** imperceptible; thus, سوزاک “inflammation,” from سوز, the root of سوختن; فرمان “a command,” from فرمودن; لرزه “trembling,” from لرزیدن “to tremble.”

2nd.—OF ADJECTIVES.

h. Adjectives denoting possession, &c. are formed by adding to Nouns

“seven.” When more words than one are required to express the ordinal number, the **م** is added to the last only; as, **بِیست و هفتم** “the twenty-seventh.” The word expressing the first of the ordinals, **نخستین**, is an exception: the Arabic word **أَوَّل** is also frequently used; as, **بابِ اَوَّل** “Book or Section the First;” but these words are not used, except for the *first* only. In the case of a number expressed by two or more numerals, of which the last is unity, the ordinal is formed by adding **م** to the **یک**; as, **بِیست و یکم** “the twenty-first.” The ordinals *second* and *third* may be **دویم** or **سِیم**, **دوم** or **سوم**; the rest follow the rule.

n. A numeral followed by a Substantive, particularly those expressive of time, and a few others, will form a Compound Adjective denoting the same, by adding the **ی** imperceptible; thus, **یک روز** “one day,” **یک روزی** “of one day’s duration;” so, **یکساله** “one year old,” **مردِ سیساله** “a man aged thirty years.” In like manner, from **دل** “two hearts,” comes the Adjective **دودله** or **دُدله**, “two-hearted,” i.e. “wavering, or fickle.”

3d.—OF VERBS.

o. The principal Derivative Verbs in Persian are those called Causal, already mentioned (§ 47). A few Verbs are derived from Arabic roots, by adding **—یدن**; as, **طلبیدن** “to seek,” or “send for;” **فهمیدن** “to understand;” from the Arabic roots **طلب** “seeking,” and **فهم** “perception or understanding.”

4th.—OF ADVERBS.

p. We have already stated that Adverbs in Persian have nothing peculiar in their formation, most Adjectives being used as Adverbs when occasion requires. This remark applies particularly to Adjectives in **—انه** and **وار**, which, when they denote manner, as is often the case, may be considered as Adverbs; as, **پیداده وار** “in the manner of a pedestrian,” or “pawn at chess;” **عقلانه** “wisely;” **دلیرانه** “bravely.”

COMPOUND WORDS.

57. The Persian language abounds with compound words, consisting principally of Substantives and Adjectives, in the formation of which it bears a considerable resemblance to the English and German. We might even say, that, in this respect, it equals or surpasses the Sanskrit and Greek ; with this difference, however, that in Persian, the members of the compound are generally written separate, and being void of inflexions, they are not so conspicuous to the sight as they are in the ancient and classical languages of India and Ionia. We shall here endeavour to describe the mode of forming the more useful compounds of the language, in the same order as in the preceding paragraph on Derivative Words.

SUBSTANTIVES.

a. A numerous class of Compound Substantives is formed by the mere juxta-position of any two Nouns, in the reverse order of the Genitive Case, the sign of the *izāfat* being rejected ; as, **باورچی خانه** “cook-house, or kitchen,” from **باورچی** “cook,” and **خانه** “a house.” This is, in fact, equivalent to **خانهء باورچی** “the house of the cook,” with the order of the words reversed ; so, **رزم گاه** “the battle-field,” from **رزم** “contest,” and **گاه** “a place :” in like manner, **جهان پناه** “the asylum of the world, an epithet applied to an Eastern monarch, equivalent to our words “Her or His Majesty,” from **جهان** “the world,” and **پناه** “refuge ;” so, **روز نامه** “a day-book,” **خرد نامه** “the book of wisdom,” &c. Compounds of this kind are extremely common in English and German ; witness such words as London Bridge, Custom House, Thames Tunnel, and thousands besides.

b. There is a class of Verbal Nouns, not very numerous, consisting. 1st, of two contracted Infinitives, connected with the conjunction و ; as, **گفت و شنود** “conversation,” literally, “speaking and hearing ;”

آمد و رفت “coming and going,” “intercourse.” 2ndly, A contracted Infinitive, with the corresponding root; as, جست و جو “searching;” گفت و گو “conversation.” The conjunction و in such cases is occasionally omitted; as, آمد شد گو, گفت گو, the same as آمد و شد, &c.

c. There are a few compounds similar to the preceding, consisting of two Substantives, sometimes of the same, and sometimes of different signification; as, مرز و کشور or مرز و بوم “an empire or kingdom,” literally, “boundary and region;” so, آب و هوا “climate,” literally, “water and air;” نشو و نما “rearing or bringing up (a plant or animal).” In these, also, the conjunction و may be omitted; as, مرز بوم, نشو نما, &c.

d. An Infinitive or Verbal Noun, preceded by the Particle نا, is rendered negative; as, نا شنودن the “non-hearing.” The difference between the use of the نا and نه is simply this, that نا corresponds with our prefixes *un*, *in*, or *non*; and نه with our *no* or *not*: in other words, نا *nā* is used only in composition, and نه *na* as the negative of a Verb.

e. A few Substantives are compounded of a numeral and another Substantive; as, چارپای “a quadruped;” سه پهر “the afternoon,” being the third *pahr* or watch of the day; so the days of the week, يكشنبه “Sunday,” دوشنبه “Monday,” سه شنبه “Tuesday,” &c.

ADJECTIVES, OR EPITHETS.

f. In these the Persian language is particularly rich, every writer using them more or less, according to his own pleasure. A very numerous class of Epithets is formed by the union of two Substantives; as, لاله رخ “having cheeks like the tulip;” دري روي “having the face of a fairy;” سنگ دل “having a heart like stone;” شکر لب “having lips (sweet) as sugar.” It would be needless to extend the list; we may merely observe that the idea conveyed by compounds of this sort is, that the person to whom the epithet is applicable is possessed of the object expressed in the second member of the compound, in a

degree equal to, or resembling, the first. In English we have many instances, in the more familiar style, of this kind of compound; as, "iron-hearted," "bull-headed," "lynx-eyed," &c.

g. Another numerous class, similar to the preceding, is formed by prefixing an Adjective to a Substantive; as, **خوب رُوئی** "having a fair face;" **پاك رَأْي** "of pure intention;" **تنگ دِل** "distressed in heart;" **زربن قلم** "of a golden pen," an epithet applied to Mullā Muḥammad Ḥusain Kashmīrī,* the finest writer of the Ta'lik hand at the munificent Court of Akbar, and in all probability the finest that ever lived. The idea conveyed by these compounds is, that the person to whom they apply possesses the object expressed in the second member of the compound, in the state or manner indicated by the first. We have many such compounds in English, used in familiar conversation, and newspaper style, such as "clear-sighted," "long-headed," "sharp-witted," "hard-hearted," &c.

h. Perhaps the most numerous class of the Epithets is that composed of Verbal Roots joined to Substantives or Adjectives; as, **عالم گیر** "world-subduing;" **فتنه انگیز** "strife-exciting;" **جان آسا** "giving rest to the soul;" **دل ستان** "ravishing the heart;" **سُبک رو** "moving lightly." Most Grammarians consider the Verbal Roots in such compounds as contractions of the Present Participle in **ان** or **ا**. We do, indeed, sometimes find the real Participle in use; as, **دل آوران** "intrepid," literally, "heart-bearing," (German, *herzhaft*); so, **سرو روان** "moving or waving like a cypress;" but the occurrence of such phrases is very rare, compared with those ending in the verbal root. The Greek language has numerous compounds of the same kind, in substance similar to the Persian, such as *ἐργολάβος* "one who undertakes a work,"

* It is impossible to imagine any thing more beautiful of its kind than the penmanship of Mullā Ḥussain. I happen to possess a manuscript of the *Bustān* of Sa'dī, written by him; and assuredly the perusal of a page thereof makes one view all other *fine* manuscripts as downright deformity. It is but fair to observe, that *several* penmen have either received or assumed the epithet of *Zarīn-Kalam*: but there is but *one*, Mullā Ḥusain, worthy of the designation.

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and ἵπποτρόφος “one who rears horses,” where we have the Noun and Verbal Root in the simple state, or crude form, with the termination *os* superadded; so that the agreement between the Greek and Persian compound is complete, it being borne in mind that the latter language has no termination to add. Hence there is no solid reason for calling the Verbal Roots, in Persian compounds, *Participles*; while, on the contrary, the use of the term is objectionable, as it misleads the student. Compound Epithets of a similar kind are frequently used by our best English Poets; such as, “the night-tripping fairy;” the cloud-compelling Jove;” “the temple-haunting martlet:” but though we use the Present Participle in such compounds, it by no means follows that other languages should do the same.

i. Another class of Epithets is compounded of a Substantive and a Past Participle; as, جهان دیده “experienced,” “one who has seen the world;” جنگ آزموده “one who has been tried in battle,” i.e. “trained to war;” so, غم خورده “one who has felt sorrow;” دام نهاده “one who has laid a snare;” محنت کشیده “one who has endured affliction.”

k. There is an extensive class of Adjectives formed by prefixing the Particles با “with, or possessed of;” and بی “without, or deprived of,” to Substantives; as, با مال “rich,” “possessed of wealth;” بارامش “cheerful, or joyous,” an epithet applied to the planet Venus; so, بی دل “heartless, or disconsolate;” بی انصاف “unjust;” بی نیاز “without need,” “He who is above all assistance,” an epithet applied to the Almighty.

l. The Particles کم and هم, prefixed to Nouns and Verbal Roots, form a considerable class of Epithets. کم literally denotes “little;” but in composition it seems almost to convey the idea of “nothing, or negation;” as, کم زور “of little strength;” کم خرد “of little sense,” “stupid;” کم خور “eating little,” “abstemious.” کم یاب “improcurable.” The Particle هم denotes “equality, or association,” and, like the preceding, is compounded with Nouns or Verbal Roots. Its effect is the same as the Greek *ἀμα*, or the Latin *con*; as, هم راه “a fellow-traveller, or one who goes on the same road,” the

same as *ακολουθος* (from *ἀμα* and *κελευθος*); so, هم عمر “of the same age,” “coeval;” هم نشین “intimate,” “sitting together;” هم باز “a playfellow.” We may add, in conclusion, that almost all the compounds, of the species described in paragraphs *f*, *g*, *h*, *i*, *k*, and *l*, may occur either as Substantives or Adjectives; hence they may be appropriately classed under the term Epithets or Compound Epithets.

m. The Particle نا, prefixed to an Adjective, simple or compound, renders it negative; as, ناپاک “impure,” from پاک “pure;” so, from پاک رایی “of pure or sincere intention,” comes ناپاک رایی “of wicked intention.” It is also prefixed to Verbal Roots and Participles; as, نادان “ignorant,” ناستوده “not commended,” “disreputable.” Sometimes it is prefixed to Substantives; as, ناکام “not according to one’s desire,” perhaps elliptically for نا بکام; for we meet with ناکار and نابکار “worthless,” still in use.

VERBS.

n. Persian Verbs, like those of the Sanskrit, Greek, &c., may be compounded with a Preposition; as, در آمدن “to come in;” برخاستن “to rise up.” Adverbs may also be prefixed in like manner; as, فرو نشستن “to sit down;” بالا پریدن “to soar upwards;” but in such phrases there is hardly any peculiarity deserving the name of a compound.

o. The Verbs کردن, ساختن, فرمودن, and نمودن are frequently used with Substantives or Adjectives, in the general sense of “making;” as, حکم کردن “to make an order,” “to command;” حسنود ساختن “to make content,” “to satisfy;” التفات نمودن “to pay attention,” “to notice;” مطالعه فرمودن “to peruse (a letter).” The Verbs داشتن and زدن are occasionally used in the same sense; as, طلب داشتن “to make search;” رایی زدن “to express an opinion.” The Verbs خوردن and دیدن are used in the sense of “to suffer,” “to experience;” as, غم خوردن “to grieve;” محنت دیدن “to suffer affliction.” In this general acceptance, the Verb دیدن

“to see” occasionally applies to some of the other senses; as, بُوِي ديدن “to smell,” literally, “to see or experience fragrance.”

58. A knowledge of the Persian compounds will be absolutely necessary, in order to peruse with advantage the finest productions of the language. The Poets in general make frequent use of such terms; and several grave Historians indulge freely in the practice. In the version of Pilpay's Fables, entitled, The Anwārī Suhailī, by Husain Vā'iz, there are at least as many compounds as sentences; and the same may be said of the Tales of 'Ināyat Ullāh, called, The Bahār i Dānish: but the perfection of the system will be found in the commencement of a Persian epistle, where it is a point of etiquette to employ a great number of fine-sounding words, that mean nothing. The *business* part of the Letter is generally disposed of in a few words, or at most lines, at the conclusion.

SECTION V.

ON SYNTAX.

ANALYSIS OF SENTENCES.

59. In the preceding Sections we have treated of the letters, syllables, and words of the Persian language. We now come to the most important part of the subject—the construction of sentences, or, in other words, the rules for speaking and writing the language correctly. We have

hitherto taken for granted that the student is acquainted with the ordinary terms of Grammar, and is able to distinguish the various parts of speech (common to all languages) from one another. It is probable, however, that he may not have turned his attention to the analysis of sentences, which ought to form a preliminary step to the Syntax of every foreign tongue. On this account, we request his attention to the following general, or rather universal principles of language, an acquaintance with which will enable him to comprehend more fully some of the rules which we are about to state.

a. A simple sentence consists of three parts; viz. a Nominative, or Agent; a Verb; and an Attribute, or Complement; as, "Fire is hot;" "Fire consumes wood." In the first sentence, *fire* is the Nominative, or subject of affirmation; *hot* is the Attribute, or that which is affirmed of the subject, *fire*; and the Verb *is* serves to express the affirmation. Again, in the sentence "Fire consumes wood," *fire* is the Nominative, or Agent, *consumes* is the Verb, and *wood* is the object. It appears, then, that the shortest sentence must consist of three words, expressed or understood; and it will be found that the longest is always reducible to three distinct parts, which may be considered as so many compound words. For example: "The scorching fire of the thunder-cloud utterly consumes the tall and verdant trees of the forest." In this sentence, the words *fire*, *consumes*, and *trees*, are qualified or restricted by particular circumstances: still, the complex term, "The scorching fire of the thunder-cloud" is the Nominative; "utterly destroys" is the Verb; and "the tall and verdant trees of the forest" is the object. The Sanskrit language, the most philosophic of human tongues, or, as the Brāhmans not unreasonably say, "the language of the gods," would easily and elegantly express the above sentence in three words. "The scorching fire of the thunder-cloud" might be thrown into one compound word in the Nominative Case; the Verb "utterly consumes" would be expressed by a Preposition in composition with the Verb *to consume*; and "the

tall and verdant trees of the forest" might be formed into one compound word in the Accusative Case plural.

b. Although every simple sentence is reducible to three distinct parts, yet it is not easy to find a general term that will accurately apply to any of these parts except the Verb. When the sentence is expressed by the Verb "to be," the three parts may be called the *Nominative*, the *Verb*, and *Attribute*; as, "James is diligent." When the sentence is expressed by any other Neuter *Verb*, the parts may be called *Nominative*, *Verb*, and *Complement*; as, "James went from England to India." Lastly, when the sentence has an Active Verb, the parts are *Agent*, *Verb*, and *Object*; as, "James purchased a horse." Perhaps the terms least liable to objection will be *Nominative*, *Verb*, and *Complement*; yet even these would be found inadmissible when applied to the Hindūstānī, the Marhatti, and several other dialects of that class. In Persian, however, the latter terms are not inapplicable: we shall therefore employ them in this sense in the next paragraph, when treating of the arrangement of words.

c. A compound sentence, or period, consists of two or more simple sentences connected by a Conjunction, expressed or understood; as, "Knowledge fills the mind with entertaining views, and administers to it a perpetual series of gratifications: it gives ease to solitude; fills a public station with suitable abilities; and, when it is mixed with complacency, it adds lustre to such as are possessed of it." It will be a useful exercise for the student to analyse, by himself, the above compound sentence, which consists of five simple sentences, in all of which, *knowledge*, or its substitute *it*, is the Nominative. The last two clauses make but one simple sentence, for they amount merely to this: "Knowledge, mixed with complacency, adds lustre to such as are possessed of it."

d. It may happen that the Nominative to the Verb is a short sentence; as, "What he says is of no consequence." So the Complement may also be a sentence; as, "I know not what he thinks." These sentences are equivalent to, "His speech, or speaking, is of no consequence;" and, "I know not his thoughts." It may also happen that the Nominative, or the Complement, or both, may be qualified with a relative clause, which is equivalent to an Adjective. When such relative sentences or clauses occur, they must not be confounded with

Nominative, with all its restricting circumstances, coming first; then the Complement; and, lastly, the Verb, with its qualifying word immediately before it. Words and phrases denoting time, manner, &c., when they apply to the whole sentence, and not to any particular part of it, are placed first; as, روزي در شهري درويشي بر دُوكانِ

روزي در شهري درويشي بر دُوكانِ *roze, dar shahre, darweshe bar dukāni baḡḡālē raft*, “One day, in a certain city, a darwesh went to the shop of a certain trader.” When the Complement of a Verb

is a complete sentence it is put last, as in English; thus,

آن مرد گفت مرا احمق مي پنداري *ān mard guft, marā iḥmak mī-pindārī?* “That man said, ‘Do you consider me a fool?’” So in the sentence, پادشاهي در خواب ديد كه

تمام دندانهاي او افتاده اند *pādshāhe dar khwāb dīd ki tamāmi dandānhā, e o uftāda and*, “A certain king saw in a dream that the whole of his teeth had dropped out,” where the phrase “the whole of his teeth had dropped out” is the Complement to the Verb “saw,” or “saw in a dream.”

When the Object is qualified by a relative sentence, the Object is placed before the Verb, and the qualifying phrase after it, as in the beginning of the *Gulistān* of Sa’dī:

پادشاهي را شنيدم كه بگشتن اسيري اشارت كرد *pādshahe rā shunīdam ki ba kushtani asīre ishārat kard*,

“I have heard of a king who issued the order (made the signal) for the executing of a certain captive.” So in the

sentence, يكي را از ملوك عجم حكایت كُند كه دستِ

تَظَاوُلُ بَمَالِ رَعِيَّتِ دَرَاذِ كَرْدِ *yake rā az mulūki 'Ajam*
ihkāyat kunand ki dasti taṭāwul ba mālī ra'iyat darāz kard,
 "They relate of one of the kings of Persia, that he extended
 the hand of usurpation over the property of the people;"
 where the relative phrase comes last.

a. In further illustration of the preceding general rule, together with its occasional exceptions, let us analyze the story given as an exercise in reading (§ 23), viz. that of the Villager and his Ass—*ihkāyati dihkān o khar*; and to make the matter less difficult at this stage of the student's progress, we shall still employ the Roman character. First sentence: *Dihkāne kharē dāšt*—"A villager had an ass." This sentence is exactly like the first quoted above, only the object (*kharē*) has not the sign *rā* attached to it, which, as we shall see hereafter, is not always necessary, nor even admissible, to distinguish the Accusative Case. Second sentence: *Az sababi be-kharjī, khar-rā barā, e charīdan ba-bāgh e sar mī-dād*—"For the sake of economy (non-expenditure), (he) gave its head (i.e. its liberty) to the ass, for the purpose of grazing in a certain garden." In this sentence the subject, the Verb, and the object are complex, or accompanied by circumstances. The Nominative is, "the villager," qualified by the phrase "from motives of economy;" the Verb is, *mī-dād*, "gave, or used to give," qualified by the word *sar* "head;" and the object, or Complement, is, "to the ass, for the purpose of grazing in a certain garden." Third sentence: *Mardumāni bāgh khar rā mī-zadand; wa az zarā'at ba dar mī-kardand*—"The people of the garden used to beat the ass; and (they) used to drive him out from the cultivated ground." This is a compound sentence, consisting of two distinct assertions, connected by the Conjunction *wa* "and." The Nominative of both sentences is, "The people of the garden;" the Object is, "the ass;" and in the last sentence, the Verb *mī-kardand* is qualified by the words, "out from the cultivated ground." Fourth sentence: *Roze dihkān posti sher rā bar khar bast; wa guft, naḥti shab barā, e charīdan tū bar ā, i, wa ānāz makun*—"One day the villager fastened the skin of a lion upon the ass; and said (to the brute), At the time of night, you go forth for the purpose of grazing,

and do not make a noise." Here, again, we have a compound sentence made up of two propositions, as in the preceding. We may observe that the words "one day," being applicable to the whole sentence, and not to any particular member of it, are placed first of all. The Nominative is, "the villager;" the Verb, "fastened;" and, "the skin of the lion upon the ass" is the Complement. In the second part of this compound sentence, the Nominative is still "the villager;" the Verb is *guft* "said;" and the rest of the sentence is the Complement to that Verb. This, as we have stated, is an exception to the general rule; viz. when the Complement to a Verb is a complete sentence, simple or compound, such Complement follows the Verb. Fifth sentence: *Hamchunān har shab bā postī sher ān khar ba-bāgh mī-raft*—"Thus, every night, with the lion's skin, the ass used to go into the garden." This sentence requires little remark. The Nominative is *ān khar* "that ass," accompanied with circumstances; viz. "in that manner, with the lion's skin." *Har shab*, "every night," qualifies the whole sentence. Sixth sentence: *Harki ba shab mīdīd, yakīn mī-dānist hi īn sher ast*—"Whoever saw (him) by night thought for certain that this is a lion." A compound sentence; the Nominative of the first part of which is "whoever;" the Verb is "saw," qualified by the words, "by night;" and "him" is the Object. In the second part the Nominative "he" is understood; the Verb is "thought," qualified by the Adverb "for certain;" and the Complement (following the Verb, as in the fourth sentence) is, "that this is a lion." Seventh sentence: *Shabe bāghbān orā did, wa az tars har bālāe darakhṭe raft*—"One night the gardener saw him; and from fear he went upon the top of a tree." Here the word *shabe*, "one night," qualifies the whole compound sentence, and comes first of all. In the second clause, *bāghbān* (understood) is the Nominative, with the accompanying circumstance, *az tars*, "from fear." Eighth sentence: *Dar aṣṇāe ān, khare dīgar hi dar ān nazdikī būd, āwāz hard; wa khari dihkān nīz ba āwāz dar āmad; wa bāng zadan miṣli kharān girift*—"In the midst of this (mean while), another ass, which was in that vicinity, made a noise; and the ass of the villager also into braying came; and began to raise a cry in the manner of asses." This is a compound sentence, consisting of three simple sentences; in the first of which is placed *Dar aṣṇāe ān*, which qualifies the whole sentence. *Khare dīgar hi dar ān nazdikī būd* is the Nominative of the first sentence,

qualified by a relative clause, which the Sanskrit would have expressed by a Compound Adjective. . Ninth sentence : *Bāghbān orā shinā^{kh}i wa dānist ki īn kīst*—"The gardener recognised him, and knew who this was." A compound sentence: the Complement to the Verb *dānist*, in the last clause, is *ki īn kīst*, which is placed after the Verb. Tenth sentence : *Az darakh^ti furod āmad, wa ān khar rā bisyār lat bi-zad*—"From the tree he came down, and very much did beat that ass with a stick." Eleventh sentence : *Az injā k^hiradmandān gufta and ki, "kharān rā khāmoshī bih"*—"On this subject the wise have said, 'That for the asses silence is best.'" It is needless to add any remark on the last two sentences, which present no peculiarity that we have not already noticed.

b. The preceding story in the native character (§ 23) will afford the student an easy example for his first lesson in translating. He ought, at the same time, to ascertain the exact meaning of each word, from the Vocabulary, and be able to parse the whole of them, by a reference to the preceding portion of the Grammar. In like manner let him analyse and translate Story II., after which he may proceed to the Selections at the end of the work. When he has read, and carefully analysed, from fifteen to twenty pages of the Selections, he may then with advantage peruse the rules of Syntax which follow.

CONSTRUCTION OF SUBSTANTIVES, ADJECTIVES, AND PREPOSITIONS.

61. As the Adjectives in Persian are all indeclinable, the learner is freed from all anxiety on the score of concord: he has merely to remember, that, as a general rule, Adjectives follow the Substantives which they qualify, and the Substantive in such circumstances takes the mark of the *izāfat*, as in the formation of the Genitive Case, explained in § 29; thus, *رُويِ خُوب* "the sincere minister;" *وِزیرِ ناصِح* "a beautiful face;" *طَرَّةٌ مُشْكَبُوی* "a ringlet with the fragrance of musk."

a. In poetry it is not uncommon to place the Adjective first, exactly as in English; thus, Firdausī has *هشیوار دستور بر دستِ شاه* “an intelligent counsellor by the hand of the king;” where the Adjective *هشیوار* precedes the Substantive *دستور*. When the Adjective thus precedes the Substantive (which sort of construction is, in Persian, called “the inverted epithet”), the mark of the *izāfat* is not used.

b. We have already explained (§ 57, f. &c.) the nature of Compound Adjectives: we may further observe here, that any Noun with a Particle prefixed to it may become an expressive Epithet; as, *مرد بامال* “a man possessed of wealth.” Many Epithets consist of three or more words; as, *ملک بجنّت گرفته* “a country taken in war;” so *بندۀ حلقه بگوش* “a slave with a ring in his ear.” So in the *Bustān* of Sa’dī we have *حکیم سخن بر زبان آفرین* “The Allwise, who endows the tongue with speech;” where the Substantive *حکیم* has the rest of the line for its Epithet. In fact, there is no limit to the extent to which the composition of Epithets may be carried in this language; and it is necessary that, in every instance, the student should be able to distinguish them, that he may add the mark of the *izāfat* to the preceding Noun, which they serve to qualify.

c. Numeral Adjectives precede the Substantives to which they belong; and what is altogether at variance with our notions of concord, the Substantive is generally put in the singular number; as, *صد سال* “a hundred years,” instead of *صد سالها*; so, *ده درویش* “ten darweshes,” instead of *درویشان*; in which expressions the numeral word prefixed is sufficient to indicate the plurality of the Noun, without adding the usual termination. In fact, we frequently hear in our own language, among the common people, such phrases as “five pound,” “ten mile:” and the expressions, “a hundred horse,” “three hundred cannon,” &c. are allowed to be good historical English.

d. Sometimes a phrase from the Arabic, constructed according to the grammatical rules of that language, may be introduced as an Epithet to a Persian Substantive; thus, *درویش مستجاب الدعوات* “a derwish, whose prayers are answered;” so, *مرد صادق القول* “a man sincere in speech;” *کریم النفس* “generous of soul.”

e. The Adjective Pronouns *این* and *آن* precede their Substantives; and there are a few Adjectives of a pronominal nature which may optionally precede or follow; as, همه “all;” دیگر “other;” چند “some or several:” thus, همه مردمان or مردمان همه “all the people;” so, زن دیگر or زن دیگر “the other woman;” روز چند or چند روز “some or several days.”

62. Our word *than*, after the comparative degree, is expressed in Persian by *از*; thus, *روشنتر از آفتاب* “more splendid than the sun;” so, *آی ملک ما درین دُنیا بجیش* “O king, we are, in this world, less than you as to pomp, but more happy in our enjoyments.” The Adjective *به* “good,” is often used in the positive form when denoting comparison, as in the following maxim from the *گلستان* of Shaikh Sa’di; viz. *دُرُوغِ مصلحت آمیز به از راستی فتنه انگیز* “Falsehood, fraught with good advice, is preferable to the truth, when tending to excite strife;” so, in the following sentence, *خاموشی به از سخن بد است و سخن نیک به از خاموشی* “Silence is better than evil speaking, but speaking well is better than silence.”

a. The superlative degree, when used, governs the Genitive, as in our own language; thus, *نیکترین مردمان* “the best of men;” so, *گویند که کمترین جانوران خراست* “They say that the meanest of animals is the ass.” The same rule applies to superlative forms from the Arabic; as, *اَشْرَفِ انبیاء* “the most illustrious of the prophets.”

b Sometimes the Superlative is employed merely in an intensive sense, like a simple Adjective; in which case the *izāfat* is not used, as in the couplet—

نگویم گرامیترین گوهری
سُپردم بنامیترین شوهری

“I will not say that I have given an exceedingly noble lady to a most highly-renowned husband.”

63. In Persian, the Particles called Prepositions are, strictly speaking, very few in number, probably not more than those already given in § 51; viz. از “from;” با “with;” بر “on;” به “in,” “into;” بی “without;” تا “till,” “as far as;” جز “except,” “besides;” and در “in;” which in variably take the simple or Nominative form of a Noun or Pronoun after them; as, از بغداد تا شیراز “from Baghdād to Shīrāz;” با تو خواهم رفت “I will go with thee.” Such other words as are used like Prepositions are really Nouns, and in construction require the *izāfat*; as, نزد وزیر “near the minister,” which is an elliptical form of expression for زیر زمین “in the vicinity of the minister;” so به نزد وزیر “under the earth;” بالای سرش “above his head;” در پیش من “before me,” that is, پیش من “in front of me.” The student will do well in committing to memory the simple Prepositions, and in recollecting that the rest require the *izāfat* when they govern a Substantive.

a. It may be proper to observe that the Particle جز is a species of Noun, denoting “other,” “else,” and consequently we should

expect it to be followed by the *izāfat*; which, however, is not the case: thus, in the following line from Sa'dī—

حَيْفَ بَاشَدِ كِهْ جُزْ نِکُو گوید

“Pity it were he should speak other than (what is) good”—

we know, from the metre, that جُزْ has no *izāfat*. We may farther mention, that the Particle تَ is more generally used as a Conjunction, “till,” or “until,” “whilst;” تَاکِهْ “so that,” “in order that.”

PRONOUNS.

64. We shall now treat more particularly of those classes of Pronouns, the explanation of which we passed over in § 39, the others having nothing peculiar in their construction. The following may be denominated *affixed*, because, with the exception of the 3d plural, they are always joined to some word or other in the sentence in which they are employed.

PEERS.	SINGULAR.	PLURAL.
1. مَ	“my or me.”	مانَ “our or us.”
2. تَ	“thy or thee.”	تَانَ “your or you.”
3. شَ	“his, her, its,” or “him, her, it.”	شانَ “their or them.”

When these pronominal terminations are joined to Nouns, they generally correspond with our Possessives, *my, thy, &c.*; as, دِلَمَ “my heart;” كِتَابَتَ “thy book;” سَرَشَ “his, her, or its head:” the plural terminations are very rarely used, their place being supplied by the nom. pl. of the Personal Pronouns employed in apposition as Nouns; thus, دِلَہائی ما “our hearts,” or “hearts of us;” اسپانِ شُما “your horses,” or

“horses of you ;” *حَالِ ایشان* “the condition of them.” When the Noun ends in *خ* imperceptible, the terminations *م*, *ش*, *ت*, become *ام*, *ات*, and *اش* ; as, *جامه ام* “my robe,” &c. : and if the Noun ends in *ا* or *و* long, they become, in order to avoid a hiatus, *یم*, *یت*, *یش* ; as, *پایم* “my foot ;” *مُویت* “thy hair ;” *رُویش* “his or her face.” These are euphonic principles, similar in their nature to those already detailed in § 48, *a.*, with respect to the verbal terminations added to Substantives, Adjectives, and Participles.

65. When the terminations *م*, *ت*, *ش*, are joined to the persons of a Verb, they correspond with the Dative or Accusative Case of the Personal Pronouns ; as, *دیدمت* “I saw thee ;” *گفتمش* “I said to him.” It appears, then, that these affixes may be employed to denote the Possessives *my*, *thy*, *his*, &c., as well as the Dative and Accusative, *to me*, *to thee* ; or, *me*, *thee*, &c., according to circumstances. When employed in the latter sense, they may be joined not only to the Verb which governs them, but to any word in the sentence, with the exception of the simple Prepositions, already noticed, and a few of the Conjunctions, as *وَ* “and,” *یا* “or,” &c. ; thus, *دربانم رها نکرد* “the porter did not admit me,” or, verbatim, “the porter to me guidance not made ;” so, *خاکش چنان بُخورد* “the earth has so much consumed it.” In instances of this kind the student must be guided by the context ; as, *دربانم*, in the first of the above examples, when merely taken by itself, may also mean

“my porter:” but when Sa’dī (from whom the expression is taken) states, in the sentence immediately preceding, “that he went to wait on the *great man*,” the true meaning of the expression will be obvious.

66. The invariable word **خُود**, in Persian, corresponds with our Reciprocal Pronoun *self*; as, **مَنْ خُود** “I myself;” **تُو خُود** “thou thyself,” &c. It may also be the Nominative to any person of the Verb, the verbal termination sufficiently shewing the sense; as, **خُود رَفْتَم** “I myself went;” **خُود رَفْتَنَد** “they themselves went.” The usage of the Persian language requires the employment of **خُود**, on certain occasions, as a substitute for a Possessive Pronoun; thus, **زَرُگَر بَه خانِه خُود رَفَت** “the goldsmith went to his own house,” literally, “to the house of self;” **مَنْ اَز باغِ خُود مِي آمَدَم** “I was coming from my garden,” or “from the garden of self.”

a. The following is a general rule for the employment of **خُود**. If, in a simple sentence, a Personal Pronoun in an Oblique Case (as, *me*, *thee*, *of me*, or *my*, &c.) be required, and if it be of the same person with the Nominative of the sentence, the place of such Pronoun must be supplied in Persian by **خُود**; thus, “I am writing my letter,” **مَنْ خُود مِي نويسَم**, i.e. “I write the letter of (my) self;” so, **زَيْد غُلامِ خُود را زد** “Zaid beat his (own) slave” (not another man’s); **مَرْدُمانِ بَخانِهائي خُود رَفْتَنَد** “the people went to their own houses.” In recent Persian works composed in India this last sentence would be expressed **مَرْدُمانِ خودها رفتند**. I have not, however, met with such an expression in any good Persian author.

b. It is almost unnecessary to state, that when the two Pronouns are not of the same person, or rather when the latter Pronoun does not belong to the Nominative of the sentence, **خود** cannot be used; as, "Zaid beat your slave," **زید غلامِ شما را زد**; so, "Zaid beat his (meaning another person's) slave," **زید غلامِ او را زد**. We may observe, that instead of **خود**, the words **خویش**, **خویشتن**, and **خوی** are sometimes used: **خودش** also occurs, but only in the 3d pers. sing.; as, **زید را در خانه خودش دیدم** "I saw Zaid in his own house;" literally, "I saw Zaid in the house of his self." This sentence, by the way, would at first sight seem to be at variance with part of the preceding rule; but the expression amounts to this, "I saw that Zaid was in his own house," or "I saw Zaid, who was in his own house."

c. We find in the last London edition of the *Gulistān*, Book III. Ap. 8, the following suspicious reading: **یکی از حکما پسرش را نهی کرد**: "One of the sages made a prohibition to his son," where the use of the Pronoun **ش** is at variance with the general rule. We have consulted nine manuscripts of the original in our possession, not one of which has the Pronoun **ش**. In M. Semelet's edition of the *Gulistān*, printed at Paris, 1828, the same error is repeated, although the work pretends to great critical accuracy.

67. With regard to the Demonstrative Pronouns **این** and **آن**, we have little further to add. When the name of an irrational being, or of an inanimate object, has been mentioned, and reference is made to it afterwards by a Pronoun, as *it* or *they*, **این** and **آن**, with their plurals, are generally used, seldom **او** or **ایشان**; thus, in the apologue, **شیر گفت موصور این انسانست** "The lion said, The painter of it (alluding to a picture) is (was) a man;" so **حکما از تاویل آن عاجز ماندند** "The wise men were at a loss in the explaining of it" (viz. the dream).

a. The phrases *از آن تو*, *آن تو*, or *آن من*, &c., are equivalent to our words *mine*, *thine*, &c.; as, *مَسْنَدِ مِصْرَ آن تُوَسْتُ* “The throne of Egypt is thine;” so, in the *Akhlaki Muhsinī*, we have the phrases *این خابه اول از آن که بود؟* “Whose house was this originally?” *گفت از آن جدم* “He said, That of my grandfather’s.” *چون او بگذشت از آن که شد؟* “When he died, whose did it become?” *گفت از آن پدرم* “He said, That of my father’s,” &c.

68. The words *چه* and *که*, in Persian, generally correspond, in the Nominative Case, with our Relative Pronouns *who* and *which*; but Dr. Lumsden shews that they are merely *connectives*, and have the Personal Pronouns understood after them; thus, Sa’dī has

مِلک زاده را دیدم که عقل دا “I saw a prince who possessed wisdom:” after *که* the Personal Pronoun *او* is understood; as, *که او عقل داشت* “that he possessed wisdom.” As the Personal Pronoun, however, is generally left out, the Particles *که* and *چه* have been considered, by some Oriental Grammarians, as *relatives*. The following sentence from the *Gulistān*, to which many others might be added, confirms Dr. Lumsden’s views on this subject: *اَبَلَهی کو روزِ روشن شمع کافوری نهد* “The fool who burns (sets up) a camphor candle in a clear day;” where *کو* is a contraction of *او* & ; literally, “The fool, that he burns,” &c., where the mere *که*, if it were a Relative, would have quite sufficed, and have equally preserved the metre.

a. When the Persians have occasion to express a sentence, containing what, in European Grammars, is called a Relative Pronoun

in an Oblique Case, they employ the Particle *که*, together with the corresponding Personal Pronoun, as may be seen in the following examples from the *Gulistān*:—1st, In the Genitive Case:

بس نامور که زیرِ زمین دفن کرده اند
 کز هستیش برویِ زمین یکِ نشان نماند

Many a renowned personage have they deposited beneath the dust, of whose existence (literally, that of his existence) no trace (now) remains on the face of the earth.” Again, Sa’di says—

“I am not he whose back you will see in the day of battle,” or, literally, “that you should see my back.” 2dly, In the Dative: *حقیر نمود*

“O (thou) to whom my person appeared worthless!” literally, “that my person appeared to thee.” 3dly, In the Accusative:

“He whom I beheld all fat, like the pistachio nut;” literally, “He that I saw him.” 4thly, In the Ablative: *آنکه در وی مظنه خطر است*

“That (proceeding) in which there is suspicion of danger.”

b. The compound terms *هرکه* and *هرچه*, when accompanied by a Substantive, correspond to our words *whosoever* and *whatsoever*; the former generally denoting rational beings, and the latter inferior animals, or lifeless matter; thus, in Sa’di’s *Gulistān*,

هرکه دست از جان بشوید
 هرچه در دل دارد بگوید

“Whosoever shall wash his hands of life, the same will utter whatever he has on his mind.” If we could trust the genuineness of the following sentence from Sa’di, it would appear that *هرچه* may sometimes be applied to persons as well as things; thus, in the Second Book of the *Gulistān* (Ap. 37), an experienced old Doctor recommends to his pupil the following ingenious method of relieving himself of his friends, viz.:

هرچه درویشانند ایشانرا وامی بده و آنچه تو نگرانند از ایشان چیزی بخواه

“Whosoever are poor, to them give a small loan; and of those

who are rich ask something:" but MSS. by no means agree in this reading; and our finest MS. has it thus,

درویشانرا وامی بده و از تونگران چیزی بخواه

"To the poor lend a little, and of the rich ask something."

c. When the Substantive is expressed after هر, the Particle که may follow, whether the Substantive be animate or inanimate; as, هرچیز که "every thing which." When the termination می *majhul* is added to a Noun, and که or چه follows, the Substantive is thereby rendered more definite or specific; thus, Shaikh Sa'di says, (حسد) " (Envy) رنجیست که از مشقت آن جز بمرگ نتوان رست is such a torment, that it is impossible to escape from its pangs, except by death." We may observe, in conclusion, on the subject of the Relative, or rather *the want of a Relative*, in Persian, that if که and چه are to be considered as mere connective Particles, it need not be wondered at that the rules respecting their agreement with their antecedents should be liable to many deviations.

69. We have already stated (§ 41) that که and چه are used as Interrogatives; the former applicable to persons, and the latter to irrational beings: but if the Noun be expressed, چه may be used in both instances; as, چه مرد "What man?" The word کدام is also used as an Interrogative: it is applicable to every gender and number; as, کدام مرد "What or which man?" کدام کار "What or which business?" و چه, when used interrogatively, are to be considered as Substantives, singular or plural, according to the Nouns which they represent; as, آن سب که باشد "Whose horse may that be?" کرا می گویند "To whom are they speaking?" ایشان کیند "Who are they?"

از بهر چه آمدهء “On account of what are you come?”
 چرا رفتی “For what did you go?” The Interrogative
 Particle آیا corresponds with the Latin *an, num, &c.*;
 as, آیا پادشاه آمده است *An rex venit?* “Is the King
 arrived?”

CONCORD OF VERBS.

70. If the Nominative to a Verb, in Persian, be expressive of rational beings, or of living creatures in general, the Verb agrees with it in number and person, as in our own language; also, two or more Nouns in the singular, denoting animals, require the Verb to be put in the plural number; as, برادران برنجیدند “The brothers were vexed;” جانوران جنگل آواز نمودند “The animals of the forest made a noise;” زرگر و بنجار بتانرا گرفتند “The goldsmith and the carpenter seized the images.”

a. When two or more inanimate Nouns have a common Verb, the latter is generally put in the singular, as in the following lines from Sa’di:

گرچه سیم و زر ز سنگ آید همی در همه سنگی نباشد زرو سیم

“Although silver and gold be produced from stone, yet every stone will not yield gold and silver.”

تا مرد سخن نگفته باشد عیب و هنرش نهفته باشد

“Until a man hath spoken his sentiments, his defects and his skill remain concealed.”

71. We have already mentioned, that when a Numeral Adjective precedes a Noun, the latter does not require the

plural termination: but if the Noun denote rational beings, and be the subject of a Verb, the Verb is put in the plural; as, ده درویش در گِلیمی بَخْسَینَد “Ten darweshes will sleep on one blanket.” Irrational animals, and especially inanimate things, generally take the Verb in the singular; as, صد هزار اسب حاضر شد “A hundred thousand horses were ready;” so, دو هزار غُرفه و هزار آیوان بود “There were two thousand rooms and a thousand vestibules.”

a. Arabic plurals, introduced into Persian, follow a similar rule; that is, if they denote animals, and more particularly rational beings, the Verb is put in the plural: but inanimate Nouns generally take the singular; as, حُکما کُتِبَ “The wise men have said;” از آمدنِ بهار از رفتنِ دِی اوراقِ حیاتِ ما میگذرد طَی “By the approach of Spring, and the passing by of December, the leaves of our life come to a close.”

b. Nouns of multitude, denoting rational beings, follow the same rule in Persian as in English; hence the Verb is sometimes in the singular and sometimes in the plural, according to the *unity* or *plurality* of the idea conceived in the mind of the speaker; thus, in the Gulistān, شاهنشاه عادل را رعیت لشکر است “To the just monarch the people is an army;” again, طائفة دزدان عرب بر سر کوهی نشسته بودند “A gang of 'Arab thieves had settled on the summit of a certain mountain;” so, خلقي بتعصب برو گرد آمدند “The whole nation, through partiality, flocked around him.” If the Noun of multitude applies to irrational animals or lifeless things, the Verb is more idiomatically used in the singular. Finally, Mirzā Ibrāhīm states in his Grammar (p. 146), that, “The Verbs belonging to this class of Nouns (*i.e.* all Nouns of multitude) are better always to be in the singular number, excepting when the Nouns themselves are used in the plural number.” It is needless to

add, that this last rule is utterly at variance with the practice of the best writers of the language.

c. The classical scholar will observe that there is a resemblance between the concord of a Persian Verb with its Nominative, and that of the Greek; the plurals of the neuter gender, in the latter language, requiring the Verb to be in the singular. The Persian has another peculiarity, not unlike the German; viz. when inferiors speak to or of their superiors, the Verb is employed in the plural, generally in the third person. Thus a servant, in speaking of his master, would say, *صاحبِ خانه بیرون رفته اند* "The master of the house is (are) gone out." So, in one of the anecdotes in our Selections, respecting the King and his Minister, we have a sentence of similar construction, viz. *جهان پناه بسیار خوار هستند که نه تخم گذاشتند نه خرما* "Your Majesty is a great glutton, having left neither dates nor stones;" literally, "The Asylum of the Universe are a great glutton," &c. This style, however, does not seem to have belonged to the classic period of the language.

GOVERNMENT OF VERBS.

72. The only peculiarity in the government of Verbs, in Persian, is, that a Transitive or Active Verb does not, as a general rule, require, as in Greek and Latin, that its Complement should have the termination of the Accusative Case; thus, *ساقیا ساغرِ شرابِ پیار* "O cup-bearer, bring a goblet of wine;" where *سافرِ شراب* has not the sign of the Accusative Case affixed. So in the following lines from Sa'di:

*عذرِ تقصیرِ خدمت آوردم - که ندارم بطاعتِ استظهار**
*عاصیان از گناه توبه کنند - عارفان از عبادتِ استغفار**

"I have brought (only) an excuse for the defect of my service; for in my obedience I have no claim; the wicked

express contrition for their sins; the holy beg forgiveness on the score of their (imperfect) devotions." In this extract the four words *excuse*, *claim*, *contrition*, and *forgiveness*, have not the sign of the Accusative Case added to any of them in the original. Again, in the following sentences the Accusative Case is accompanied by its appropriate sign :

غلام را بدریا انداختند "They threw the slave into the sea;" درویش سنگ را با خود نگاه می داشت "The darwesh preserved the stone in his possession."

Lastly, in the following sentences from the first of our introductory Stories (§ 23), we have the same word used in different places, first without, and then with the sign را; thus,

دهقانی خری داشت * مردمان باغ خرا میزدند "A certain villager had *an* ass. The people of the garden used to beat *the* ass."

In the first sentence we have خری داشت without the را; and in the second we have خرا میزدند where the را is added. Hence we see that sometimes the object takes the termination را, and sometimes not; and the following appear to us to be the general principles that regulate the insertion or omission of that termination:

a. When we wish to render the object definite, emphatic, or particular, را is added; for instance, شراب بیار signifies, "Bring wine;" but شراب را بیار means, "Bring *the* wine." So in the Story, دهقانی خری داشت "A villager had *an* ass," the را is not needed; but in the next sentence, مردمان باغ خرا میزدند "The people of the garden used to beat *the* ass," the را is used, because the object is now more definite. Sometimes we meet with an apparently super-

fluous Particle *مر* prefixed to the Noun or Pronoun to which the *را* is affixed; as, *مر اورا دیدم* "I saw him."

b. It is a general rule to add *را* to the Object of an Active Verb, whenever any ambiguity would arise from its omission; or, in other words, when the action described by the Verb is such as might be performed by either the Agent or Object; thus, *زرگر نجارا بزد* "The goldsmith struck the carpenter;" *مرد شیرا کشت* "The man slew the lion;" *اسکندر دارا ییغند* "Iskandar overthrew Dārā," or, as the Latin Grammar hath it, *Alexander Darium vicit*. In these examples, if we omit the *را* we are left merely to infer the sense from the arrangement, which, in ordinary prose compositions, might form a sufficient criterion, but not in verse.

c. When the Object of an Active Verb is a Personal Pronoun, or its substitute *خود*, the termination *را* is always used; as, *مرای شناسی* "Dost thou not know me?" *ترا دیدم* "I saw thee;" *اورا گرفتند* "They seized him;" *نگاهداری ما را ز راه خطا* "Preserve us from the path of error;" *فلان شخص خود را پنهان کرده است* "Such a person has concealed himself."

d. Having stated what we consider the general principles which regulate the insertion of *را* as the sign of the Accusative Case, the rule for its non-insertion may be easily inferred; viz. the insertion of *را* is not necessary whenever the nature of the sentence is such as to enable the reader or hearer to comprehend the sense clearly without it, except when we wish to particularize or limit the Object, or when it is a Personal Pronoun. Lastly, in such Compound Verbs as we mentioned (§ 57, o.), like *حکم کردن*, &c., the *را* is never added to the Substantive.

73. The termination *را* is added to a Substantive to denote the Dative Case as well as the Accusative. On such occasions its insertion is indispensably necessary; thus,

ظالمی را حکایت کنندد “They relate a story with regard to a certain oppressor;” so in the following sentence, هزار روپیه را اسپى خریدم “For a thousand rupees I bought a horse.”

a. When a Verb governs an Accusative, and at the same time a Dative Case, the termination را is seldom, if ever, added to both Cases; thus, if the Accusative be indefinite, or does not necessarily require را, according to the principles already laid down, then the Dative has the را added; as, آن مرد را کتابی دادم “I gave a book to that man.” So, هریک ضعیفد را یک نیمه دهندد “Let them give a half to each woman.” If the Accusative necessarily require را, the Dative must be formed by the Preposition به “to;” thus, لعل را به آن زن دهندد “Let them give the ruby to that woman;” so, کتاب را بمن بده “Give me the book.” In these last examples, the words کتاب and لعل being definite, require the addition of را; and the Dative Cases are formed by prefixing the Particle به *ba* to the Pronouns آن and من.

74. When the Object is in a state of construction with another Noun, or with an Adjective, and from its nature requires را, that termination is added to the latter Noun or Adjective, as follows: زید پسر وزیر را دیدم “I saw Zaid, the son of the minister;” so, in this line from Ilāfīz, درجنت نخواهی یافت گُلگشتِ مُصلّا “In Paradise you will not find the rosy bowers of Muṣallā.” In this rule there is much sound philosophy; for when one Substantive governs another in the Genitive, the two are to be considered as one modified Noun; thus, in the following sentence, from the First Book of the Gulistān of Sa’dī, یکی از مُلُوک خُراسان سُلطان محمود سبکتگین را بخواب دید

“One of the kings of Khurāsān saw in a dream Sultān Maḥmūd (the son) of Sabaktagīn,” the three words **سُلْطَانِ مُحَمَّدِ سَبْکَتِگِیْن** are viewed as one modified Noun, and the termination **را** is very properly placed at the end. In like manner, a Substantive, accompanied by an Adjective, is to be considered as a single specified Noun; and, in construction, the termination **را**, when requisite, is placed at the end; thus, **قَاضِی زَنِ هَمْسَایَه رَا طَلَب کَرْد** “The Judge summoned the neighbouring woman.” So, however complex the Adjective may be, the **را** is placed at the end; thus, from Sa’di, **تَنی چَند از مَرْدَانِ وَاقیَه دِیده**, “They sent forward several individuals from among men who had seen service and had experienced war:” here the Complement or Object of the Verb, **بَفَرِسْتَادَنْد**, consists of the whole preceding sentence; and the **را** is affixed last of all, the more to define that complex object, now viewed as a single whole.

a. This last quotation from Sa’di shews the importance of the few remarks we made (§§ 59 and 60) respecting the “Analysis of Sentences,” &c.

75. It remains for us to notice a few verbal expressions which some Grammarians consider as tenses, and which we omitted in the paradigm, as of small importance. In Dr. Lumsden’s Grammar, Vol. I. p. 93, &c., we have two tenses of a Potential Mood, present and past, formed respectively by adding the contracted Infinitive to the Aorist and Preterite of the Verb **تَوَانِسْتَن** (root **تَوَان**) “to be able;” as,

تَوَانِم رَفْتُ “I am able to go,” or “I can go;” in like manner, تَوَانِسْتِم رَفْتُ “I was able to go,” or “I could go.” But, in truth, we are more inclined to consider these as sentences than tenses. In a large and closely written Persian manuscript, which treats of the grammar of that language, called the *Miftāḥ-ut-tarkīb*, compiled, as the writer tells us, by *Shawā Rām*, poetically named *Jauhar*, there is a tense called the Continuative Imperative, or Imperative of Duration, formed by prefixing the Particle مِي to the Future Perfect; thus, from مِي رَفْتِه بَاشَد “He may have gone,” comes مِي رَفْتِه بَاشَد “Let him continue going.” This tense is also called, according to *Jauhar*, *Istimrārī-ḥ-Maẓnūn* (اِسْتِمْرَارِي مَظْنُون), which is a sort of Imperfect or Continuative Potential; as, “He may be going;” the meaning of it in Hindūstānī being given, جَا تَا هُوَی وَه. The ordinary Imperative, by prefixing مِي, denotes continuity, as in the following sentence from *Husain Va'iz*: شبها بدرگاهِ الهی دادِ گدائی مِی دِه “Nightly at the threshold of God continue giving forth the gift of thy unworthiness; and daily in thine own court constantly attend to (the administration of) justice among the poor.”

76. When the Verbs خواستن “to intend,” or “to wish,” شایستن “to be able,” بایستن and تَوَانِسْتِن “to be proper,” or “fit,” are followed by an Infinitive, the final ن of the Infinitive is rejected; as, خواهم رَفْتُ “I will go,” or “I intend to go;” تَوَانِم نَوِشْتُ “I can write.”

The Verbs **بایستن** and **توانستن** are generally used impersonally, in the third person singular of the Aorist or Present; as, **باید کرد** “One ought to do.” The mere root, **توان**, of **توانستن** is also used impersonally; as, **توان کرد** “One may do.” We have reason to believe, from observing the usage of the best writers of the language, that when the Infinitive precedes the above Verbs, the final **ن** is not rejected; as, **این کار کردن نمیتوانم** “I cannot do this deed;” so, **تُرّا جایی فرستادن نمیخواهم** “I do not intend to send you anywhere.”

77. The Infinitive, in Persian, is to be considered merely as a Verbal Noun, and construed like any other Substantive. It corresponds more with the Verbal Noun of the Latin formed from the Supine by changing the *um* into *io* or *us*, than it does with the Infinitive, Gerund, or Supine of that language; thus, **بادشاهی به کشتن اسیری اِشارت کرد** “A certain king made the signal for the killing of a captive;” which, by Gentius, is rendered into Latin, *Captivum interficere signum dederat*; but the literal rendering is, *Ad captivi interfectionem*, or *De captivi interfectione*; hence the Infinitive of an Active Verb, in Persian, governs a Genitive, and not an Accusative, as in most European tongues.

78. Conjunctions, in Persian, are applied as in English or Latin; that is, when any thing contingent, doubtful, &c. is denoted, the Conjunction is usually followed by the Sub-

junctive Mood (Aorist and Past Potential); as in the sentence
 به نانی بساز تا نِکُنِي پُشت به خِدمت دوتا “Be
 satisfied with a single loaf (of bread), that you may not
 bend your back in servitude;” so, in the following sentence,
 اگر روزي بدانش در فرودِي ز نادان تنگ روزتر نبودي
 “If the augmentation of wealth depended upon knowledge,
 none would be so distressed as the ignorant.”

79. When a person has occasion to relate what he has
 heard from another, the usage of the Persian, like that of
 most oriental languages, requires that it should be done in the
 dramatic style. This will be easily understood from the
 following examples: “Zaid tells me that he will not come,”
 زید مرا میگوید که نخواهم آمد; literally, “Zaid says to me
 that ‘I will not come.’” From the employing of the
 dramatic instead of the narrative style, it will often happen
 that the Persian will differ widely from the English in the
 use of the persons and tenses of the Verb, which may be
 seen from the few following examples; viz. “Zaid said that
 his brother (meaning Zaid’s brother) was not in the house,”
 زید گفت که برادر من در خانه نیست; literally, “Zaid
 said, ‘My brother is not in the house.’” So, “The king ordered
 the executioner to put him to death in his (the king’s) presence.”
 پادشاه جلاد را فرمود که رُو بروي من اورا بکش; i.e. “The
 king ordered the executioner thus, ‘Put him to death in
 my presence.’” It would be needless to add more examples
 of this kind: the learner has merely to recollect, as a general

principle, that the person who relates a conversation that has occurred commonly gives the *ipsa verba* of the parties of whom he is speaking.

SECTION VI.

ON THE NATURE AND USE OF ARABIC WORDS INTRODUCED INTO THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

80. In all Muḥammadan countries, Arabic is the language of Religion and Science, just as the Latin was among us in Europe during the middle ages. In modern Persian, more than half the Substantives and Adjectives in use are pure Arabic; and it would appear that the introduction and employment of the latter are limited by no boundaries, except what the whim and caprice of individual writers may happen to affix. At the same time, this vast influx of foreign words does not in any degree affect the nature and genius of the Persian as one of the Indo-European family of languages. The Arabic words, thus admitted, are subject to the same laws as if they had been originally Persian; just as we, in English, have for the last six centuries made a free use of foreign words which have now become naturalized in our language.

81. The Persians, however, do not content themselves with the mere appropriation of an unlimited number of isolated Arabic words. In almost every page of even a popular Persian book, such as the *Gulistān* of Sa'di, whole phrases and sentences from the Arabic are introduced *ad libitum*. The author seems to have taken for granted that his readers, as a matter of course, know Arabic as well as himself. Dr Lumsden, in his *Grammar*, vol. i. p. 398, gives (from one of the Letters of the poet Jāmī) an extreme case of this kind of composition, to which, as he justly states, "the epithet *Persian* is but nominally applicable, since it exhibits a strange mixture of Arabic and Persian, which would be altogether unintelligible to a native of either country, who had not acquired, by study, the language of the other." The best illustration of this piebald kind of composition which at present occurs to me, will be found in "*Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy*," *passim*, which work, nevertheless, is one of the most entertaining in

the *English* language, if I may use so bold an expression. In the Introduction, Democritus Junior thus speaks of himself: "I am *aque potor*, drink no wine at all, which so much improves our modern wits; a loose, plain, rude writer; *ficum*, *voco ficum*; *et ligonem*, *ligonem*; and as free as loose; *idem calamo quod in mente*; I call a spade a spade; *animis hæc scribo*, *non auribus*; I respect matter, not words; remembering that *verba propter res*, *non res propter verba*; and seeking, with Seneca, *quod scribam*, *non quemadmodum*."

82. It is evident, then, from what we have just stated, that the only sure means of acquiring any thing like a critical knowledge of the Persian language, consists in gaining, at least, an elementary knowledge of Arabic. For this purpose, a month or two devoted to the perusal of any good Arabic Grammar, together with some easy compositions in prose, will amply suffice; and the student will soon find that the two months thus bestowed will yield him an ample return. In the mean time, I shall here briefly endeavour to point out the more prominent peculiarities of such Arabic words as are of frequent occurrence in the Persian language. I do not intend to give even an abstract of Arabic Grammar, which would be inconsistent with the limits assigned to the present work. I confine myself chiefly to the mere mechanical formation of Arabic words, and their significations, as they gradually arise from the primary root, which generally consists of three letters.

83. The Arabic stands at the head of that family of languages called "The Semitic." It is closely allied to the Hebrew, Syriac, and Ethiopic; the main difference being, that the three latter have been allowed to remain in a comparatively undeveloped state, whereas the former has been cultivated and polished almost to a fault. It is, actually, the most copious of human tongues; but, in addition to the words already formed by *use* or *prescription*, there appears to be no bounds to the extent to which, if necessary, other words may, by fixed laws, be evolved from such simple triliteral roots as already exist, or from any *newly-coined root*, if expediency should require it. Suppose, for example, that the Arabs adopted a new verbal root, say *غرف* (from *γραφ*), to denote the recently-discovered process called Lithography; then instantly, from this new root, would spring up, by fixed and unerring laws, some two or three hundred new words, all bearing more or less reference to the Lithographic

Art; thus, **غَارِف** would denote "the lithographer;" **مَعْرُوف** "the thing lithographed;" **مَعْرَف** "the time and place for lithographing;" **مِغْرَاف** "the lithographic apparatus;" **عَرَّاف** "the professional lithographer," &c.

84. The radical words of the Arabic language generally consist of three letters; a few there are consisting of four, and a still smaller number of five letters. The greater portion of the triliteral roots are Verbs, the rest Substantives or Adjectives. There are a few verbal roots of four letters, but none of five, the latter being all Substantives. The mode adopted for the development of the triliteral roots of the Arabic language is highly ingenious and philosophic. This consists not so much in adding terminations to the simple root, as in expanding it by means of certain letters, either prefixed or inserted somewhere between the beginning and end of a word, so as to produce certain FORMS, bearing in general a definite relation to the original root. The letters thus employed are seven in number, and, for that reason, they are called **SERVILE LETTERS**. These are, **ا**, **ت**, **س**, **م**, **و**, **ن**, and **ي**, all contained in the technical word **يَتَسَمَّنُوا**, literally, "they fatten." The serviles **ا** and **ت** may occur either at the beginning, or in the interior, or, lastly, at the end of a word; the **ن** and the **ي**, either in the interior or at the end; the **م** always at the beginning; the **و** is employed in the interior of a word; and the **س** always as the second letter of a word, and it is preceded either by **ا** or **م**, and followed by **ت**. For example, let us take the verbal root **قبل**, which signifies "accepting;" we thence, by means of the servile **ا** alone, deduce the forms **اقبل**, **قابل**, **قبال**, and **قُبلا**. Then the various forms **مقبول**, **تَقْبِيل**, **مقبول**, **مستقبل**, **استقبال**, **قابليت**, **قبليت**, exhibit a few of the other serviles in their mode of application, of which more hereafter. It is evident, then, as a general rule, that if we strip every Arabic word of its servile letters, we at once come to the ROOT: thus, in the words **انفعال**, **متفارق**, and **استغفار**, we see at once that the roots are **فعل**, **فرق**, and **غفر** respectively. We must observe, however, that the seven serviles, conjointly or severally, may be employed as radical letters of the triliteral root. Thus the word **مفتون** "tried," or "tested" (as

gold in the fire), contains no fewer than four servile letters, and only one letter strictly radical, viz. ف. Now, out of these four serviles, two *must* belong to the root. We see, however, that the word is of the form مقبُول, already cited; hence we infer that the root is فتن, just as that of قبل is مقبُول. A little practice, however, will enable the learner to get over difficulties of this sort; at the same time had it been possible for the Arabs, when manufacturing their very artificial language, to have excluded the servile letters altogether from the primitive trilateral roots, Arabic would have been the most perfect of human tongues.

85. All the Arabic words, with the exception of a few Particles, introduced into Persian are to be considered as NOUNS, in the *Oriental* sense of that term (v. § 25), that is, they are Substantives, Adjectives, Infinitives, or Participles. Hence it will be proper here to give a brief sketch of the Arabic Declension; premising, at the same time, that the language has only two Genders—the Masculine and the Feminine. It has three Numbers, like the Greek—the Singular, Dual, and Plural; also three Cases—the Nominative, the Genitive (which also includes the Dative and Ablative), and the Accusative. As a specimen of the regular Arabic Declension, let the following words suffice:—

1st.—*Declension of a Masculine Noun.*

SINGULAR.	DUAL.	PLURAL.
Nom. وَالِدٌ a father.	وَالِدَانِ two fathers.	وَالِدُونَ fathers.
Gen. وَالِدٍ of a father.	وَالِدَيْنِ of two fathers.	وَالِدِينَ of fathers.
Acc. وَالِدًا a father.	وَالِدَيْنِ two fathers.	وَالِدِينَ fathers.

2nd.—*Declension of a Feminine Noun.*

Nom. وَالِدَةٌ a mother.	وَالِدَتَانِ two mothers.	وَالِدَاتُ mothers.
Gen. وَالِدَةٍ of a mother.	وَالِدَتَيْنِ of two mother.	وَالِدَاتٍ of mothers.
Acc. وَالِدَةً a mother.	وَالِدَتَيْنِ two mothers.	وَالِدَاتٍ mothers.

When a Noun is rendered *definite*, by prefixing the Article ال, the *nūnation* (§ 22) which appears at the end of some of the Cases is dropt, and the simple short vowel retained; thus, Nom. الْوَالِدُ “the father;” Gen. الْوَالِدِ “of the father;” Acc. الْوَالِدَ “the father;” so الْوَالِدَةُ “the mother;” الْوَالِدَةِ “of the mother;” الْوَالِدَةَ “the mother.” In like manner, the *nūnation* is rejected when one Noun governs a Noun following in the Genitive; thus, امِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ “Commander of the Faithful;” اِقْبَالُ الدَّوْلَةِ “Dignity of the State.” It is a rule in Persian, on introducing an expression of this sort, always to reject the final short vowel of the word governed; hence they say, “*Amīru-l-mūminīn*,” and “*Iḥbālu-d-Daulat*,” or “*Iḥbālu-d-Daula*.” The Arabic Dual is sometimes introduced into Persian, but always in the Oblique Case, the final vowel being rejected; thus, وَالِدَيْنِ “The East and West;” مَدِينَتَيْنِ “the two cities;” “the two fathers,” meaning the two parents. In a similar manner the regular Oblique plural of masculine Nouns is sometimes introduced into Persian; thus, عُلُومِ أَوَّلِينَ وَاخَرِينَ “the sciences of the ancients and moderns!” The regular feminine plural ending in ـات, without the *nūnation* or vowel-point, is of frequent occurrence in Persian; thus, تَوَجُّهَاتِ دُوسْتَانِ “the kind attentions of friends;” تَكْلِيفَاتِ مَزْبُورِ “the aforesaid difficulties.”

86. Besides the regular plurals exemplified in the words وِلْد and وِلْدَة, the Arabs have adopted several modes of forming *artificial*, or, as they call them, **BROKEN PLURALS**. Of these, some half-dozen are of very common occurrence in Persian. 1st, From the triliteral root a plural may be formed, of frequent occurrence, by means of two *alifs*, thus حُكْمُ “an order,” plur. أَحْكَامُ “orders;” so مِلْكُ “property,” plur. أَمْلاكُ “goods” or “chattels.” 2nd, From a triliteral root, with or without the additional قَ (vide § 89), may be formed a broken plural of the measure قِبَال; thus, جَبَلُ “a mountain,” plur. جِبَالُ “mountains;” so رَجُلُ “a man,” رِجَالُ “men;” خَصْلَةُ “disposition,” خِصَالُ “dispositions.” 3rd, From the

triliteral root another plural, of frequent occurrence in Persian, may be formed on the measure قُبُول; thus, مَلِك “a king,” plur. مُلُوك “kings;” so عِلْم “science,” plur. عُلُوم “sciences.” 4th, Another broken plural, of frequent occurrence in Persian, is formed on the measure قَبَلَاء; thus, حَكِيم “a sage,” حُكَمَاء “sages;” so شَاعِر “a poet,” plur. شُعَرَاء “poets.” This form of plural arises from singular Nouns of the measure قَائِل or قَبِيل. 5th, Another broken plural is formed by inserting ا and ي in the penult and final syllables of a word respectively; thus, سُلْطَان “a king,” plur. سَلَاطِين “kings;” so شَيْطَان “the devil,” plur. شَيْاطِين. There are several other modes of forming broken plurals, which shall be noticed as we proceed, but it is impossible to reduce them to any general rule. The student cannot *à priori* determine what kind of broken plural any individual triliteral root may form, consequently he must be guided entirely by usage or prescription. The converse process, however, is much more manageable: the learner, on meeting with any broken plural, can be at little or no loss in determining the root or singular number from which it may have sprung.

87. Let us now proceed to describe the more common and useful derivatives that may arise from a simple triliteral root. With a view to precision, I adopt the term FORM to denote the mere outward appearance of a word as consisting of so many consonants, independent of the short vowels by which such consonants may become moveable. The various modifications or changes which a FORM may undergo by the application of the short vowels, together with the *jazm*, I call the MEASURES of such form. For example, the primitive form قَبِل is susceptible of twelve different measures, according as we apply the three short vowels and the *jazm*. Supposing the student to meet with the root قَبِل for the first time, in a book without vowel-points, he has the comfort of knowing that the word may be pronounced in twelve different ways or measures, though it remains all along under one and the same form. Thus it may be قَبِل, قَبِل, or قَبِل, by using the *jazm* on the middle letter; or it may be any of the following nine measures as dissyllables, viz. قَبِل, قَبِل, قَبِل, with *fatha* on the first letter;

also قَبَل, قَبِل, قَبِلَ, with *kasra* for the first vowel; or, lastly, it may be قَبِل, قَبِلَ, or قَبُل, with *zamma* on the first letter.

88. The Semitic Grammarians, both Arabs and Jews, have adopted, as a special favourite, the trilateral root فَعَلَ, with a view to exemplify the various forms and measures of their words. This root, however, is utterly unsuitable to Europeans, not one in a thousand of whom ever can realize the true sound of the letter ع as the middle consonant. I therefore adopt here, as my model, the root قَبِل, which has the advantage of being more manageable; but the student must not suppose that either فَعَلَ or قَبِل, or any other root in the language, furnishes us with all the forms and measures we are about to detail. Some roots furnish us with a certain number of forms and measures which must be determined merely by prescription; others may give out different forms and measures, to be determined in like manner; but no single root in the language has ever furnished all the forms and measures assigned by the Grammarians to the root فَعَلَ. A similar instance occurs in the Greek Grammar, in the case of the verb τυπτω, where we are treated to some hundred different moods and tenses, &c., whilst it is perfectly understood that no single Greek Verb ever exhibited the whole of them.

PRIMARY FORM OR ROOT, قَبِل.

89. We have just shewn, in § 87, that the trilateral root is susceptible of twelve distinct measures. Of these, nine may occur in Persian; viz. 1st, قَبِل, which may be either a Substantive or an Adjective; thus, دَخَلَ "entrance;" حَمْدَ "praise;" صَعَبَ "difficult;" سَهْلَ "easy." 2nd, قَبِل (Substantive or Adjective); thus, عِلْمَ "knowledge;" ذِكْرَ "remembrance;" صِرْفَ "pure;" حَبِّ "friendly." 3d, قَبِل (Substantive); thus, حُسْنَ "beauty;" شُغْلَ "occupation." This measure may also be a broken plural; thus, أَسَدَ "a lion;" pl. أَسَدَ "lions." 4th, قَبِل (Subst. or Adj.); thus, طَلَبَ "search;" عَمَلَ "action;" حَسَنَ "beautiful;" بَطَلَ "bold." 5th, قَبِل (Adj.); thus, فِطْنَ "intelligent;" نَجِسَ "impure." 6th, قَبِل (Subst.); thus,

رَجَل “a man;” سَبْع “a beast of prey.” 7th, تَبَل (Subst.); thus, عِظَم “greatness;” صِغَر “childhood.” This measure may also be a broken plural; thus, حِرْقَة “trade,” pl. حَرَب “trades.” 8th, قُبَل (Subst.); thus, هُدًى “guidance;” لُقًى “seeing.” 9th, قُبَل (Subst.); thus, قُدُس “holiness;” رُحْم “tenderness.” This last measure may also represent one of the broken plurals; thus, كِتَاب “a book;” pl. كُتُب “books.”

a. Most, if not all, of the preceding measures admit of a further modification, by the addition of the syllable ـة , or ـة , or ـت ; the effect of which is, either to render their meaning more definite, or, at the same time, to denote that words so ending, whether Substantives or Adjectives, are, as a general rule, of the feminine gender.

SECOND FORM, قَابِل.

90. This form has two measures: viz. 1st, قَابِل, which is the measure of the *Present Participle*, or *Noun of Agency*, of the trilateral verbal root. It is of very frequent occurrence in Persian; and from its nature it may be either a Substantive or an Adjective; thus, غَالِب “prevailing,” or “a conqueror;” قَاتِل “a slayer;” قَادِر “powerful.” 2d, قَابَل (a Substantive, and of rare occurrence); thus, خَاتَم “a signet ring;” قَالِب “a mould.” These, like the preceding measures, may all assume the additional terminations ـت , or ة , or ة ; thus, عَاطِفَت “kindness;” فَاصِلَة “distance;” فَائِدَة “gain;” خَاتِمَت “sealing up,” or “conclusion” (of a book or epistle, &c.).

THIRD FORM, قِبَال.

91. This form has three measures: viz. 1st, قِبَال (Subst. or Adj.); thus, كَمَال “perfection;” قَرَار “rest;” حَرَام “unlawful;” حَرَاب “desolate.” 2d, قِبَال (Subst.); thus, حِسَاب “reckoning;” فِرَار “flight.” This measure is also that of one of the broken plurals, of

not unfrequent occurrence ; thus, عَبْد "a slave or servant;" pl. عِبَاد "slaves;" رَجُل "a man;" pl. رِجَال "men." 3d, قَبَال (a Subst.); thus, غُلَام "a boy or slave;" بُشَار "the lowest of the people." Like the preceding measures, the singular Nouns may assume the final ت, or ة, or ة; thus, دَلَالَت "guidance;" تِجَارَت "traffic;" بُشَارَت "glad tidings."

FOURTH FORM, قَبُول.

92. This form has two measures : viz. 1st, قَبُول (Adj. or Subst.); thus, ضُرُور "necessary;" شُكُور "grateful;" قَبُول "acceptance." 2d, قُبُول (Subst.); thus, ظُهُور "appearance;" دُخُول "entrance." This is also the measure of one of the broken plurals, as we have mentioned in No. 7; thus, حَرْف "a letter;" pl. حُرُوف "letters," &c. These measures (the broken plurals excepted) may assume the additional ت, or ة, or ة, as before ; thus, صَرُورَة or صَرُورَت "necessity."

FIFTH FORM, قَبِيل.

93. This form has two measures : viz. قَبِيل (Subst. or Adj.); thus, رَحِيل "marching;" دَلِيل "a guide;" حَسِين "beautiful;" كَرِيم "generous." 2d, قَبِيل (a diminutive Noun); thus, عَبْد "a slave;" عَبِيد "a little slave." They may further assume the final ت, or ة, or ة; thus, فَخِيلَت "excellence;" تَصِيحَت "admonition," &c.

SIXTH FORM, قَبَال.

94. This form has two measures : viz. قَبَال (Subst. or Adj.). As a Substantive, it indicates the trade or profession of a person ; as, صَرَّاف "a banker or money-changer;" بَقَال "a greengrocer;" حَلَّال "an executioner." As an Adjective it indicates an intensive degree,

called by the Arabs the Noun of Excess; thus, عَلَّامٌ “very learned;” وَهَّابٌ “very bountiful.” 2d, قُبَّالٌ, which is the measure of one of the broken plurals; thus, جاهِلٌ “a fool;” pl. جُهَّالٌ “fools;” عَامِلٌ “an agent;” pl. عُمَّالٌ “agents.”

SEVENTH FORM, قَبِيلٌ.

95. This form has only one measure: viz. قَبِيلٌ, and it always indicates an intensive Adjective, or Noun of excess; thus, صَدِيقٌ “very sincere;” عَرِيفٌ “very knowing.” It is not of very frequent occurrence in the Persian language.

EIGHTH FORM, قَبْلَاءٌ.

96. This form has two measures: viz. 1st, قَبْلَاءٌ; thus, بَأْسَاءٌ “calamity;” بَغْضَاءٌ “enmity.” 2d, قُبْلَاءٌ, a very frequent form of one of the broken plurals, as we stated in No. 7; thus, وَكَيْلٌ “an agent;” pl. وَكَلَاءٌ “agents;” نَدِيمٌ “a courtier;” pl. نُدَمَاءٌ “courtiers.” In general the final hamza is omitted in Persian.

NINTH FORM, قَبْلِيٌّ.

97. This form has three measures: viz. 1st, قَبْلِيٌّ (Subst.); thus, قَدْوِيٌّ “a decree” (of a judge, &c.); دَعْوِيٌّ “a demand.” 2d, قَبْلِيٌّ (Subst.); thus, فِكْرِيٌّ “reflection;” ذِكْرِيٌّ “mention.” 3d, قُبْلِيٌّ; thus, قُرْبِيٌّ “proximity;” بُشْرِيٌّ “good news.” This last measure may also indicate the feminine form of an Adjective of the comparative or superlative degree; thus, كُبْرِيٌّ “greater;” عَلِيًّا “higher;” دُنْيَا “lower,” &c. In Persian the final ي is generally changed into ا; thus دَعْوَا and قَدْوَا are much more common than دَعْوِيٌّ and قَدْوِيٌّ.

TENTH FORM, قَبْلَان.

98. This form has four measures, most of them Substantives: viz. 1st, قَبْلَان (Adj.); thus, حَيْرَان “astonished;” سَكْرَان “intoxicated.” 2d, قَبْلَان (Subst.); thus, حِرْمَان “disappointment;” عِرْفَان “knowledge.” 3d, قَبْلَان (Subst.); thus, دَوْرَان “revolution;” طَيْرَان “flying.” 4th, قَبْلَان (Subst.); thus, كُفْرَان “ingratitude;” سُلْطَان “a king or sovereign.” This last measure may also be one of the broken plurals; thus, بَلَد “a city;” pl. بُلْدَان “cities;” عَبْد “a slave;” pl. عِبْدَان “slaves.”

ELEVENTH FORM, اَقْبَل.

99. This form has only one measure, viz. اَقْبَل, which is an Adjective, and may be of any of the three degrees of comparison; thus, اَبْلَق “piebald;” اَبْكَم “dumb;” اَكْبَر “greater;” اَحْسَن “more or most beautiful.”

TWELFTH FORM, اِقْبَال.

100. This form has two measures: viz. 1st, اَقْبَال, which, as we have already stated, is one of the broken plurals of most frequent occurrence in Persian; thus, لَوْح “a tablet;” pl. اَلْوَح “tablets;” لُطْف “a favour;” pl. اَلطَّاف “favours.” 2d, اِقْبَال, which is the Infinitive of the third FORMATION, or “derivative form,” of the Verb from the triliteral root, vulgarly and improperly called by our Grammarians “the fourth conjugation,” as if there were more conjugations than one in the Arabic language; thus, اِخْرَاج “expulsion,” or “expelling;” اِخْلَاص “purifying;” اِقْرَار “confirming.”

THIRTEENTH FORM, مَقْبَل.

101. This form has four measures: viz. 1st, مَقْبَل and مَقْبَل

called by the Arabs the "Noun of Place and Time," because it generally denotes the *place where* or the *time when* the action indicated by the simple trilateral root is performed; thus, مَعْبَر "a ferry" (place of crossing); مَكْتَب "a school" (place of writing); مَجْلِس "an assembly" (place of sitting); مَنَزِل "an inn" or "stage" (place of alighting). 2nd, مُقْبَل, called the "Noun of Instrument," because it generally indicates the "means or instrument" we employ in performing the action denoted by the simple trilateral root; thus, مِحْلَب "a milk-pail," from حَلَب "milking;" مِئْفَح "a pair of bellows," from نَفَح "blowing." 3rd, مُقْبِل, the Active Participle, or agent of the third derived form of the Verb from the trilateral root; thus, مُخْرِج "expelling;" مُخْلِص "purifying." 4th, مُقْبِل, the Passive Participle of the last mentioned measure; thus, مُخْرَج "expelled;" مُخْلَص "purified."

FOURTEENTH FORM, مقبال.

102. This form has only one measure, viz. مِقْبَال, which may either be a Noun of instrument or of excess; thus, مِفْتَاح "a key;" مِيزَان "a balance;" مِغْنَم "very bountiful;" مِخْلَاف "a great opposer."

FIFTEENTH FORM, مقبول.

103. This form has only one measure, viz. مَقْبُول. It is the Passive Participle of the trilateral verbal root, and from its nature it may be either a Substantive or an Adjective, as is the case in Latin and Greek; thus, مَكْتُوب "written," or any "written production;" مَنشُور "published" or "divulged," hence, as a Substantive, "a proclamation" or "mandate."

(a.) The preceding forms and measures, all springing from the trilateral root, comprehend such only as will be found most useful to the Persian student. For a more detailed view of the subject he may have recourse to "Lumsden's Persian Grammar," or "Baillie's Arabic Tables."

104. It remains for us now to describe briefly the nature and peculiarities of the Derivative Forms of the Verb which may be deduced from the primitive triliteral root. These are generally reckoned to be *twelve* in number, or, according to some Grammarians, *fourteen*. They have all the same terminations or inflections as the primitive Verb. Grammarians very improperly call them **CONJUGATIONS**; but this term is apt to mislead the student, whose ideas of a conjugation are already formed on the Latin and Greek Grammars, to say nothing of French, &c. Let not the student be alarmed, then, when he hears of the fifteen conjugations of the Arabic language, for there is in reality but *one* conjugation, according to our notions of the term. Instead of *conjugations*, then, I shall here use the term **FORMATIONS**; and of these only *eight* occur in the Persian language, merely as Infinitives or Verbal Nouns, and as Active or Passive Participles.

TABLE OF THE EIGHT DERIVED FORMATIONS OF VERBS.

<i>Pas. Part.</i>	<i>Active Part.</i>	<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Basis.</i>	<i>No.</i>
مُقَبَّلٌ	مُقَبِّلٌ	تَقْبِيلٌ	قَبَّلَ	1.
مُقَابَلٌ	مُقَابِلٌ	مُقَابَلَةٌ	قَابَلَ	2.
مُقَبَّلٌ	مُقَبِّلٌ	اِقْبَالَ	اَقْبَلَ	3.
مُتَقَبَّلٌ	مُتَقَبِّلٌ	تَقْبُلٌ	تَقَبَّلَ	4.
مُتَقَابَلٌ	مُتَقَابِلٌ	تَقَابُلٌ	تَقَابَلَ	5.
مُنَقَبَّلٌ	مُنَقَبِّلٌ	اِنْقِبَالَ	اِنْقَبَلَ	6.
مُقْتَبَلٌ	مُقْتَبِلٌ	اِقْتِبَالَ		7.
مُسْتَقَبَلٌ	مُسْتَقْبِلٌ	اِسْتِقْبَالَ	اِسْتَقْبَلَ	8.

105. The Arabian Grammarians consider the third person singular masculine of the past tense of every Verb or Formation as the source

or basis of such Verb; and this is the part given in Arabic Lexicons in those instances where the Latin or Greek Dictionaries give the first person of the present tense, and the German and French the Infinitive; thus, in the Arabic Lexicon of Golius, the leading word is the Verb قَبِلَ, for example, means "he received," or "he accepted;" not "to receive," or "to accept," as in European Dictionaries: and the same rule holds of all other Verbs. In the foregoing table we have given the leading word or *basis* of the eight derivative formations in their order, together with their Infinitives and Participles, Active and Passive. It will be observed, at the same time, that all the Participles of the eight formations, both Active and Passive, commence with م *mīm* moveable by the vowel *zamma*, and that the difference between the Active and Passive Participles is simply this, that all the Active Participles have *kasra* as the vowel of their last syllable, whilst the corresponding Passive has always *fatha*.

106. In conclusion, we may notice two classes of Arabic Nouns of frequent occurrence in Persian, viz. the Relative Noun (Subst. or Adj.), derived from any other Noun by the addition of the termination *شَقِيّ*; thus, شَمْسِيّ "solar," from شَمْس "the sun;" so دِمَشَقِيّ "a native of Damascus;" مِصْرِيّ "an Egyptian," &c. These, when adopted into Persian, dismiss the *nūnation* and undouble the final ي; thus, شَمْسِي, دِمَشَقِي, مِصْرِي, &c. 2nd, Abstract Nouns, formed in a similar manner by adding *يَّة* or *يَّة*; thus, كَرَاهِيَّة "aversion;" رَحْلِيَّة "manhood," طُفُولِيَّة "infancy."

107. The *source*, or third person singular, past tense, of the primary Verb, consists of three consonants, the first and last of which have always *fatha* for their vowel; and the middle letter has *fatha*, as a general rule, when the Verb is transitive or active, and either *kasra* or *zamma* when neuter or intransitive; thus, كَتَبَ "he wrote," حَزَنَ "he was sad," عَظُمَ "he was great."

(a.) The first derivative formation doubles the middle letter of the primitive root, and its vowels are always three *fathas*, as in the preceding table. If the primitive root is transitive, the first formation is

causal; thus, كَتَبَ "he wrote," becomes in the first formation كَذَّبَ, which means "he caused to write," or "taught writing." Again, when the root is a Neuter or Intransitive Verb, the first formation is transitive; thus, حَزَنَ "he was sad," حَزَّنَ "he saddened," or "he afflicted." A few Verbs of this formation are derived from Nouns, and signify to *form* or *produce* whatever the Noun signifies; thus, from خُبُرُ "bread," is formed خَبَّرَ "he baked." Another peculiarity of this formation is the ascribing of the sense of the primitive root to a given object; thus, from كَفَرُ "infidelity," comes the infinitive تَكْفِيرُ, which signifies "calling one an infidel;" so from كَذَبُ "lying," comes تَكْذِيبُ "giving one the lie."

(b.) The second formation inserts *ālif* after the first radical, and its vowels are always three *fathas*, as in the table. It is generally transitive, and often denotes a reciprocal action; thus, كَاتَبَ "he wrote to" or "corresponded with" (another person).

(c.) The third formation prefixes *ālif*, and it has always for its vowels three *fathas*, as in the table. Like the first formation, it gives a causal or active signification to the primitive; thus, أَكْتَبَ "he taught writing," or "he dictated," or "made another write;" so, from عَظُمَ "he was great," comes أَعْظَمَ "he deemed (another) to be great," that is, "he honoured," or "respected" (another.) It will be observed, then, as a general rule, that the first and third formations are the causals of the primitive trilateral root, similar to the class of Persian Verbs in اَنِدَنَ or اَنْدَنَ, described in § 47.

d. The fourth formation, which prefixes the letter ت, with a *fatha* to the first formation, is generally of a passive or submissive sense; thus, عَلِمَ "he knew;" عَلَّمَ "he taught;" تَعَلَّمَ "he was taught," or "he learned." So, from آدَبُ "manners," "morals," or "polite literature," comes the Infinitive of the first formation تَأْدِيبُ "teaching

manners," "chastisement;" and thence the Infinitive of the fourth formation تَدَبَّبَ "submitting to be taught manners."

e. The fifth formation prefixes تَ with a *fatha*, to the second. It generally denotes reciprocity, co-partnership, or association; thus, مُضَارَبَتَ "beating each other;" مُقَاتَلَهُ "slaying each other;" مُحَارَبَهُ "fighting together," &c. So تَكَاتَبَ "he corresponded by writing;" تَلَاعَبَ "he played with" (some one). Lastly, it may denote "pretending," the sense of the primitive; thus, تَمَارَضَ "he feigned sickness," or, as they say at sea, "he shammed Abram;" so from جَهَلَ "ignorance," comes تَجَاهَلَ "pretending ignorance."

f. The sixth formation prefixes the syllable اِنْ to the triliteral root, which is then pronounced with three *fathas*, whatever it may have originally been. This formation is always of a passive signification; hence, strictly speaking, it is never used in the Passive Participle; thus, كَسَرَ "he broke;" اِنْكَسَرَ "it was broken;" so the Infinitives, اِنْقِلَابَ "being changed," اِنْكِسَارَ "being broken," are altogether passive in signification.

g. The seventh formation prefixes اِ, and inserts ت (sometimes د or ط) between the first and second radical of the triliteral, as may be seen in the table. Generally speaking, it denotes the passive or reflexive sense of the primitive triliteral root; thus, فَرَّقَ "he divided;" اِفْتَرَقَ "it went to pieces;" ضَرَبَ "he beat;" اِضْطَرَبَ "he beat himself" (in agitation, &c.); hence the Infinitive اِضْطِرَابَ "perplexity." Sometimes it denotes reciprocity, &c., like the fifth formation; thus, اِخْتِصَامَ "mutual contention;" اِجْتِمَاعَ "collecting together."

h. The eighth formation prefixes اِسْت to the primitive root, as shewn in the table. Its general property is, *asking, wishing, or demanding* the state or action expressed by the primitive; thus,

غَفَرَ "he pardoned;" اِسْتَغْفَرَ "he begged pardon." This formation agrees nearly with the Latin "Desiderative Verbs," formed from the second supine by adding *rio*, such as *esurio*, "I desire to eat," from *esu*; so *cœnaturio*, "I wish I had my supper," from *cœnatu*. For a full account of the various shades of meaning peculiar to the eight derived forms of the Verb, the reader may consult Dr. Lumsden's Persian Grammar, where the subject is absolutely exhausted.

OF THE FORMS UNDER WHICH ARABIC WORDS ARE USED IN THE PERSIAN.*

108. All Arabic Infinitives, Participles, Substantives, and Adjectives, are introduced into the Persian in the form of the Nominative, which throws away from the last letter every species of nunation, such as ^ة, ^ا, ^و, as well as all short vowels, which they may have possessed as Arabic words; but when their construction in the Persian requires them to assume the *izāfat*, or sign of the word governing the Genitive Case, they receive it in the same manner as if they were originally Persian words, with the following exceptions:—

a. When an Arabic word terminating in **ي**, that must be pronounced as **ي**, becomes the first Substantive in construction with another Substantive following it, **ي** is actually changed into **ل**, to which short **ي** is afterwards affixed to shew the construction: thus **تَمَنَّى** in construction becomes **تَمَنَّى شِفَاعَت**; as, **تَمَنَّى شِفَاعَت** "the petition of intercession;" and so also **مَوْلَى**, **دَعْوَى**, **مَعْنَى**, &c.

b. Feminine Arabic Substantives terminating in **ة**, when introduced into the Persian, change **ة** sometimes into **ا**, and sometimes into **ت**; thus, **مُحَبَّت** "friendship," being found written by the same author **مُحَبَّة** and **مُحَبَّت**.

* The paragraphs from No. 108 to 116 inclusive are extracted, with numerous corrections and alterations, from a valuable article on the subject, which will be found in the second volume of the "Asiatic Researches."

c. Feminine Arabic Adjectives and Participles terminating in ة, when introduced into the Persian, always change ة into ه; viz. خَالِصَة “pure,” is always written خَالِصَة; thus, مُحَبَّة خَالِصَة “sincere friendship.”

OF ARABIC VERBAL NOUNS.

109. Their masculines singular are used in the Persian as Substantives, and in every respect serve the same purposes, and are subject to the same rules of construction as Substantives originally Persian; thus, اِظْهَارِ يَكَاْنِكِي “demonstrations of unanimity” — اسْتِعْجَالِ تَمَام “great haste” — تَحْرِيرِ مَسْطُور “the said writing” — نَظَرِ بَرِ اَيْنِ بُود “my view was this” — اِحْتِظَاظِ وَاْفِرِ يَافَت “he received great delight” — اِقْبَالِ وِ اِجْلَالِ — بعد از تَقْدِيمِ مَرَامِ “after performing the duties” — اِثْتِجَادِي كِه در مِیَانِ اِيشَانِ بُود “prosperity and splendour” — “the union that was between them.”

a. Their masculines plural are used in the Persian as Substantives; and in every respect serve the same purposes, and are subject to the same rules of construction as Substantives originally Persian; thus, اَخْلَاقِ مَرْدُم “the dispositions of men” — اَفْعَالِ نِیَك “good actions” — اَطْوَارِ مَسْطُور “the qualifications described.”

b. Their feminines singular are used in the Persian as Substantives, and in every respect serve the same purposes, and are subject to the same rules of construction as Substantives originally Persian; thus, اِجَازَتِ اسْت “there is permission” — مُعَامَلَتِ مُلْك “the business of the empire” — مُقَاتَلَةُ عَظِیمَہ “enormous mutual slaughter” — مُكَاتِبَةُ مَرْفُوءَہِ بَدُوسْتِی “a letter written in friendship.”

c. Their feminines plural are used in the Persian as Substantives, and in every respect serve the same purposes and are subject to the

same rules of construction as Substantives originally Persian; thus, "public affairs" — **مُعَامَلَاتٍ كُتُبِيَّةٍ** "the civilities of friends" — **تَوَجُّهَاتِ دُوسْتَانِ** "the aforesaid difficulties." — **تَكْلِيفَاتِ مَزْبُورِ**

OF ARABIC PARTICIPLES ACTIVE.

110. Their masculines singular are used in the Persian as Participles, as Substantives, and as Adjectives; thus, **مُنْتَظِرٌ مَانِدٌ** "he remained expecting" — **حَاكِمِ شَهْرِ** "طَالِعٌ وَلَا مِعَادٌ" "may it be shining and blazing" — "governor of the city" — **مُوجِبِ خُوشْنُودِي** "causing gladness," or "the cause of gladness" — **مُصَنِّفِ اِيْنِ كِتَابِ** "composing this book," or "the author of this book" — **مُطَابِقِ شَرْعِ شَرِيفِ** "following the noble law," or "follower of the noble law" — **مُرْدُمِ قَابِلِ** "an able man" — **حَضَرَتِ خَالِقِ** "God the Creator" — **عَامِلِ نِيَكِ** "a good agent" — **قَاتِلِ كُشْتِ** "absolute judge" — **حَاكِمِ مُسْتَقِلِّ** "he put the murderer to death" — **اِگر عَاشِقِ صَادِقِ اَسْتِ** "if the lover is sincere" — **مُشْتَمِلِ بَرِ مَصَادَقَتِ** "containing friendship."

a. Their masculine perfect plurals are used in the Persian as Substantives, in the form of the Oblique Case which terminates in **ـِيْنَ**; but they do not seem to be used in the form of the Nominative which terminates in **ـُوْنَ**; thus, **عِلْمِ اَوَّلِيْنَ وَ اٰخِرِيْنَ** "the knowledge of the ancients and moderns" — **قَوْمِ مُسْلِمِيْنَ** "the sect of the faithful."

b. Their masculine imperfect plurals are used in the Persian as Substantives; thus, **حُكَّامِ حَالِ وَ اِسْتِقْبَالِ** "officers of the present and future" — **عُمَّالِ جَدِيْدِ وَ قَدِيْمِ** "the new and old agents."

c. Their feminines singular are used in the Persian as Participles, as Substantives, and as Adjectives; thus, **حَامِلَةٌ اَسْتِ** "she is

pregnant”—زَيْنَ حَامِلَةٍ “queen of the empire”—مَالِكَةُ مُلْكٍ “pregnant woman”—صَاحِبَةُ مَوْصُوفَةٍ “kind friend”—مَشَقَّقَةُ مَهْرَبَانَ “accomplished lady.”

d. Their feminine perfect plurals are used in the Persian as Substantives when they express things without life; thus, وَقَائِعِ زَمَانٍ “the incidents of time”—وَارِدَاتِ نَاكِهَانِي “unforeseen events.”

OF ARABIC PARTICIPLES PASSIVE.

111. Their masculine singular is used in the Persian as Participles Passive, as Substantives, and as Adjectives; thus, جُمْلَتِي هِيَ “the sum of my desire is bestowed on that”—مَصْرُوفِ بَرَانِ اسْت “be the shade of clemency extended”—ظِلِّ شَفَقَتِ مَدُودِ بَادِ “He makes it the perception (*i. e.* the thing perceived) of your enlightened soul;” *i. e.* “I represent it,” &c.—مَرْغُوبِ طَبَائِعِ “the desire (*i. e.* the thing desired) of the souls”—بَنْدَةُ مَظْلُومِ “intention and design”—مَقْصُودِ وَ مُرَادِ “let them make the people glad”—مَقْصُودِ ايشان بر اين بُودِ “their intention was this.”

a. Their masculine perfect plural does not seem to be used in the Persian, either in the form of the Nominative or the Oblique Case.

b. Their feminines singular are used in the Persian as Substantives and as Adjectives; thus, مَعْشُوقَةٌ مِنْ “my sweetheart,” *i. e.* “the beloved of me”—مَعْشُوقَةٌ مَذْكُورَةٌ “the said beloved woman”—وَالِدَةٌ مَحْدُومَةٌ “respected mother.”

c. Their feminine perfect plurals are used in the Persian as Substantives, to express things without life; thus, مَطْلُوبَاتِ آن مِهْرَبَانَ “the demands of that friend”—مُقَدَّمَاتِ شَرْعِي “law affairs.”

d. The Active and Passive Participles of Transitive Verbs, with a following Substantive having the article *ال* prefixed to it, form expressions corresponding to such Persian compounds as *حُوبِ رُوي*, which are used both as Substantives and as Adjectives; thus, *شَخْصٌ وَاجِبُ التَّعْظِيمِ* “he evades a decision”—*مُتَعَذِّرُ الْقَضَلِ* است “a person deserving respect”—*قَلَمٌ مَقْطُوعُ اللِّسَانِ* “a pen cut short in the point.”

OF ARABIC ADJECTIVES RESEMBLING PARTICIPLES.

112. The forms *قَبِيل*, *قَبِل*, and *قَبَل*, represent three species of Arabic words which are derived from Intransitive Verbs; and called by Arabian Grammarians, Adjectives resembling Participles. The singulars of these forms are used in the Persian both as Adjectives and Substantives.; as, *شَرِيرٌ* است *أَنْ عَزِيزٌ* “that respectable person”—*دُوسِتِ قَدِيمِ* “he is wicked”—“an old friend.”

a. Their plurals are used in the Persian as Substantives; thus, *شُرَفَايِ بَاكِ نِهَادِ* *حُكَمَائِ يُونَانِ* “the learned men of Greece”—“noblemen of integrity.”

b. These three forms of Adjectives resembling Participles, with a following Substantive having the article *ال* prefixed to it, form expressions corresponding to such compounds as *حُوبِ رُوي*, which are used in the Persian both as Substantives and Adjectives; thus, *مَرْكُومٌ قَدِيمٌ الْخِدْمَةِ* *أَنْ حَسَنُ الْوَجْهِ* “that (person) beautiful, as to countenance”—“the said old servant”—*قَدِيمٌ الْخِدْمَةِ* مَذْكُور “a man of long service.”

OF PARTICIPLES EXPRESSING THE SENSE OF THEIR PRIMITIVES IN A STRONGER DEGREE.

I. The forms *قَبِيل*, *قَبِل*, *قَبَل*, and *مُقَبَّل* are sometimes Participles which express the sense of their primitives in a stronger

degree, and are sometimes used in the Persian as Adjectives; thus, *أَدْوِيَّةٌ قَتَالَةٌ* “a poisonous” or “highly poisonous medicine”—*صَبُورٌ اسْت* “he is full of patience.”

OF ARABIC SUBSTANTIVES.

113. The Arabic Nouns of time and place are frequently employed in the Persian; and the following list exhibits the forms of *such* as are derived from the primitive roots of the different species of trilaterals; thus, from *ك ت ب* comes *مَكْتَبٌ* “the time and place of writing”—from *ق ر* comes *مَقَرٌ* “a place of rest, residence”—from *ا م ن* comes *مَأْمَنٌ* “a place of safety”—from *ب د ا* comes *مَبْدَأٌ* “the place and time of beginning”—from *و ض ع* comes *مَوْضِعٌ* “place, opportunity”—from *ق و م* comes *مَقَامٌ* “the place and time of standing”—from *د ع و* comes *مَدْعَا* “the place or object of desire”—from *ب ي ع* comes *مَبْيَعٌ* “the time and place of selling”—from *ر م ي* comes *مَرْمَأٌ* “the place and time of throwing”—from *ا و ب* comes *مَأْبٌ* “the place of return, the centre”—from *ح ي* comes *مَحْيَا* “the time and place of living.” To express the *place* more particularly, *ة* or *ى* is sometimes added to the common form; as, *مَقْبَرَةٌ* “burying-place.”

a. The Noun of time and place from the derivative forms is exactly the same with the Participle Passive, and is also used in the Persian; thus, *مُسْتَوْدَعٌ* “deposited,” also “a place of deposit.”

b. The Persian language also makes free use of the Arabic instrumental Noun, which is represented by the forms *مِقْبَلٌ*, *مُقَبَّلَةٌ*, and *مِقْبَالٌ* (vide §§ 101 and 102); thus, *بِيزَانِ عَقْلٍ سَخِيْدٌ* “he weighed in scale of reason”—*مِفْتَاحٌ مَقْصُوْدٌ* “the key of intention.”

c. All Arabic names of persons and things in general are introduced into Persian at pleasure; thus, *مَرْيَمَ* “Mary,” *مَكَّةَ* “Mecca,” *عَيْنٌ* “the eye,” *لَحْمٌ* “flesh,” *جَدٌّ* “an ancestor,” &c.

OF ARABIC ADJECTIVES.

114. Besides the Arabic Participles which we have already observed are used as Adjectives, there is also a plentiful source of real Adjectives formed by affixing **يـ** to Substantives of almost every denomination, which are freely introduced into the Persian; thus, **إِنْسَانِي** “human,” **أَرْضِي** “earthly,” **مِصْرِي** “Egyptian,” &c.

a. The masculines singular of Arabic Superlatives are used in the Persian both as Substantives and Adjectives; thus, **أَسْعَدُ زَمَانٍ** “the most fortunate of times;” **دُرُوقَتِ أَحْسَنَ** “at a most lucky time.”

b. The masculines plural of Arabic Superlatives are used in the Persian both as Substantives and Adjectives; thus, **الْأَكْبَرِ وَقْتٍ** “the great men of the age;” **أَشْخَاصِ الْكِبَرِ** “most illustrious personages.”

c. The feminines singular of Arabic Superlatives are used in the Persian as Adjectives; thus, **دَوْلَتِ عَظْمَى** “prosperity most great.”

d. Arabic Ordinal Numbers are used in the Persian as Adjectives; thus, **بَابِ أَوَّلٍ** “the first chapter.” With respect to phrases purely Arabic, and whole sentences, which are often met with in Persian authors, they require an elementary knowledge of the Arabic language, and do not belong to this place.

OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF ARABIC INFINITIVES, PARTICIPLES, SUBSTANTIVES, AND ADJECTIVES.

115. In the Persian language, when Arabic Adjectives or Participles are made use of to qualify Arabic or Persian Substantives singular, they agree with them in gender and number; thus, **عَاشِقِ مَذْكُورِ** “the said lover;” **وَالِدَةُ مُكْرَمَةٍ** “respected mother;” **دُوسَتِ قَدِيمِ** “an old friend;” **هَمْشِيرَةُ عَزِيزَةٍ** “dear sister.”

a. When Arabic Adjectives and Participles are made use of to qualify Arabic and Persian Substantives masculine and plural, they remain in the form of the masculine singular; thus, **حُكَّامٌ مَذْكُورٌ** “the said officers;” **برادرانِ مَفْقُودِ** “the lost or missing brethren.”

b. When Arabic Adjectives and Participles are made use of to qualify Arabic or Persian Substantives feminine and plural, they are put in the feminine singular; and often, though not so properly, in the masculine singular; thus, **تَكْلِيفَاتِ مَذْكُورَةٍ** or **تَكْلِيفَاتِ مَذْكُورٍ** “the said difficulties;” **زنانِ مَوْصُوفَةٍ** or **زنانِ مَوْصُوفٍ** “accomplished women.”

c. An Arabic Substantive, in the Persian, is often rendered definite by a following Arabic Adjective or Participle having the article **ال** prefixed; thus, **نَبِيُّ الْخُتَّارِ** “the prophet elect.”

OF THE INTRODUCTION OF ARABIC WORDS INTO THE LANGUAGE OF HINDŪSTĀN.

116. All the different species of Infinitives, Participles, Substantives, and Adjectives, which we have enumerated, are introduced into the Hindūstānī language, in the same form, for the same purposes, and with the same freedom as in the Persian: submitting themselves to the different rules of regimen and concord that are peculiar to the Hindūstānī language, in the same manner as if they were words originally belonging to it. Arabic Adverbs, Prepositions, and Conjunctions, are also used in the language of Hindūstān, but perhaps less frequently than in the Persian.

a. Arabic Prepositions occur both in Persian and Hindūstānī, but they are used only with Substantives admitted from the former language. The principal Arabic Prepositions are, **عَلَى** “upon,” or above;” **عَنْ** “from;” **عِنْدَ** “near,” “with,” (Latin, *apud*); **فِي** “in;” **كَ** “like;” **لَ** or **لِ** “to,” “for;” **مَعَ** “with,” and **مِنْ** “from;” thus, **عَلَى الصَّبَاحِ** “in or upon the morning;” **فِي أَجْمَلِهِ** “in short,” or “upon the whole,” &c.

117. The following judicious remarks, from the Preface to "Richardson's Arabic Grammar," 4to, London, 1811, contain all that need be said in proof of the impossibility of acquiring an accurate knowledge of Persian without studying the genius of the Arabic, on which it so much depends. In page x, the author expresses himself as follows, viz. :—

a. "Exclusive of the Arabic sentences, which occur in almost every Persian book, three-fourths perhaps of the component words of this tongue are either adopted or derived from that language; so that it is equally impossible to compile a Persian Dictionary without the assistance of the Arabic, as to confine the English language to words of mere Anglo-Saxon* origin, to the exclusion of every derivation from the Greek, Latin, French, and other dialects. On a superficial view, it may be supposed, perhaps, that as the genius of the two languages is so different, a perusal of Arabic Grammar can throw no light on that of the Persian: but two things essentially foreign to each other may often have a tendency to the same point; for though Astronomy can never teach the practical method of working a ship, yet is it to the highest degree necessary to the safety of navigation; so Arabic Grammar, though not absolutely teaching the elements of the Persian, will be found to throw most satisfactory lights on the study, especially by enabling the student to discover the roots of those Arabic words which are so copiously blended with that language; of which being once possessed, and of the mode of forming from them the derivative inflexions, he may with ease fix in his memory twenty words perhaps for one which he could acquire without such assistance. Upon the whole, therefore, I will not hesitate to assert, that the reading of Arabic Grammar with the least attention will give a gentleman already acquainted in some degree with the Persian, a more critical knowledge of that tongue, than twice the time directed to any other branch of the study."

118. As an apt illustration of the soundness of the preceding remarks by Mr. Richardson, I conclude this Section with an example of an

* The original, instead of "Anglo-Saxon," reads "Celtic," an extraordinary slip of the pen; for, let us "give the devil his due," I cannot suppose it to be an *error of the printer's*.

Arabic trilateral verbal root, together with the various *forms* and *measures* thence derived and in actual use. These it will be seen amount to *fifty-one in number*: supposing, however, that each Arabic root yields at an average only *thirty* derivatives, it is evident that, by getting by heart one thousand such roots, joined to a knowledge of forming the derivatives, a Persian student may easily gain an acquaintance with *thirty thousand* useful words, which otherways no common memory could either acquire or retain.

a. The Arabic root **نَظَرَ**, as a Verb, denotes "he looked," or "surveyed with his eyes;" hence, figuratively, "he viewed mentally," or "pondered in his mind." Now from this single root result the following derivatives, all of more or less frequent occurrence in the Persian language; viz. **ناظر** "an inspector," "superintendent"—**ناظرة** "the eye," "vision," "reading"—**نِظَار** "physiognomy," "penetration"—**ناظور** "a watchman"—**ناظورة** "looked at," "respectable," "venerated"—**نَظَار** (Adj.) "noble spirited," (Subst.) "a scrutineer," "an overseer"—**نَظارة** "inspection," "superintendency"—**ناظرين** "the two lachrymal ducts from the inner corner of the eye"—**نَظارة** "spectators"—**نَظَارِي** "seeing," "a sight"—**نَظَائِر** (plur.) "eminent," or "respected men"—**نَظَر** "expecting"—**نِظَر** "like," "resembling"—**نَظَر** "looking," "considering," "pondering," &c.—**نَظَرَاء** (plur.) "equals"—**نَظَرَات** (plur.) "looks," "appearances"—**نَظَرَان** "looking at," "viewing"—**نَظَرَة** "one look," "look of a demon," "evil eye"—**نَظَرَة** and **نَظَرَة** "delay," "postponement"—**بَنُو نَظَرَة** "those who are fond of, and polite to ladies"—**نَظَرِي** "visionary," "speculative," "ideal"—**نَظُور** "one who attentively looks at another"—**نَظُورَة** and **نَظِيرَة** "one who is looked upon or revered above others;" also, "the first line

or van of an army"—نَظِيرَ "alike," "equal to"—اَنْظَارَ (plur.) "looks," "eyes"—اِنْظَارَ "listening," "considering"—اِنتِظَارَ "expectation," "anxiously waiting for one"—اِسْتِنْظَارَ "desiring one to wait or delay"—تَنْظَارَ "looking," "viewing"—تَنْظُرَ "granting a delay," "waiting"—تَنْظِيرَ "waiting," "granting a delay," hence "selling on credit"—تَنْظَرُ "looking at one another," "facing"—مِنْظَارَ "a mirror," "looking-glass"—مَنْظَرَ "looking," "the face," "aspect"—مُنْتَظَرَ "waited for"—مَنْظَرَانِي or مَنْظَرِي "beautiful of face," "a theatre," "scene," &c.—مَنْظَرَةً "looking at," "beholding," "a place where one may have an extensive view"—مَنْظَرٍ (pl.) "shows," "spectacles," "exhibitions," "high places whence an extensive view may be had," &c.—مَنْظَرًا "like," "resembling," (Subst.) "a rival," "an opponent"—مَنْظَرَةً "disputing," "arguing," "making one thing look like another"—مُنْتَظِرَ "one who waits or expects impatiently"—مَنْظَرَةً "a place of show," "theatre," &c.—مَنْظُورَ "looked at," "approved of," "agreeable"—مَنْظُورَةً "a misfortune"—مُسْتَنْظِرَ "one who craves delay"—مُنْتَظَرَ "time or place of waiting."

SECTION VII.

PROSODY.

119. The Prosody of the Persians, the Turks, and the Musalmāns of India, is founded on that of the Arabs. They, all of them, possess a variety of *feet* and *metres*, much resembling that which prevailed of old among the Greeks and Romans. There are, however, certain

metres, of general use among the Arabs, which the Persians very rarely employ, and *vice versâ*. I here take slight note of the metres purely Arabian, which are five in number, and confine myself to those peculiar to the Persians, which I shall endeavour to describe in as plain and concise a manner as the short limits assigned to this Section will permit.

120. In order to form a clear conception of the very simple principles on which the Persian metres are founded, the student must bear constantly in mind what we stated in our first page, viz. that *the thirty-two letters of the Alphabet are ALL to be viewed as CONSONANTS*. In the second place, it is a law of the language that the initial letter of every word must be followed by one or other of the three primitive vowels, ـَ , ـِ , or ـُ (vide §§ 4, 5, & 6); which vowels are uniformly *short* when succeeded by a single moveable consonant in the next syllable, but they become *long by position* if the following consonant be inert; and this rule holds from the beginning to the end of every word. Lastly, the final letter of every word in Persian is *inert*, with the sole exception of Substantives accompanied by an *izâfat* (§ 29), or in regimen with the word following (§ 61); hence, in poetry, *the last syllable of every Persian word is long by position*, because the word following must necessarily begin with a consonant.

121. We mentioned in a former Section (§ 88), that the Arabian Grammarians adopted the verbal root فعل as a mere formula or model for exhibiting the various *forms* and *measures* of Nouns and Verbs; but this is not all, they have applied the same root and its formations as models for exemplifying the أركان or *FEET* in Prosody. Thus instead of saying that the word جَلال , for example, is an *Iambus*, they simply say that it is of the measure تَعَوَّل , and thus of all other feet. The Arabian method, then, of exhibiting the various poetic feet is exceedingly clear and simple, as it speaks at once to the *ear* and to the *eye*. The only objection to it is, that the root فعل , selected as a formula, is, as we formerly stated, unsuitable to European students, however satisfactory it may prove to the Arabs. I here, therefore, select as my formula the root فضل , which bears a close resemblance in form to فعل , with the important advantage of having for its middle consonant a letter that is quite perceptible to a European

ear. In the Roman character I represent this middle consonant by our letter *d*, which is the sound given to it by the Arabs (vide page 6). Thus, what the Romans would call an Iambus will here be represented by the measure فُضُول, pronounced *Fadūl*, not *Fazūl*. Perhaps I am a little fastidious; but my reason for avoiding the *z* is that the Greeks and Romans viewed it as a *double consonant*, hence with them the short vowel preceding it becomes long by position; and the classical scholar might be apt to fancy that *a* in *Fazūl* is also long, an error into which he is not likely to fall when we write it *Fadūl*.

122. Before we come to describe the *Feet* and *Metres* (بُحُور) employed in Persian Poetry, the student is once more requested to bear constantly in mind the peculiar principles on which the Prosody of the language is founded, as explained in § 120. For the sake of simplicity and perspicuity, we intend to make a free use of the Roman character in this Section; and in so doing let it be observed that the three vowels *a*, *i*, and *u*, when unaccented, represent the *zabar* ا, *zer* و, and *pesh* ي of the Persians. These are naturally short when followed in the next syllable by a single moveable consonant, and they become long by position when followed by two or more consonants; hence it will not be necessary for us to perplex the student with a superfluity of long and short marks, very ridiculously applied as they are in every work on Eastern Prosody which we have yet seen. The vowels *ā*, *ī*, and *ū* are always understood to be long, and indicate the presence of the three letters of prolongation, *alif* ا, *ye* ي, and *nāw* و respectively, each being preceded by its own homogeneous short vowel.

OF THE اَزْكَان, i.e. STANDARD MEASURES, OR FEET.

123. The poetic feet or measures in Persian may be reckoned at about twenty-one in number. So far as they extend they are the same as those employed in Greek and Latin, with this peculiarity, that the feet in Arabic and Persian have no specific name, being all represented by the *unmeaning* word or standard which gives their exact sound. They are divided into two classes, six of which are called Perfect and fifteen Imperfect Feet, a distinction of no great practical utility, for few compositions of any length consist solely of Perfect Feet,

The following are the six PERFECT FEET—

NO.	MEASURE.	LATIN NAME.	QUANTITY.
1.	فَضُولُنْ Fadūlun	Bacchius	— — —
2.	فَادِيلُنْ Fādilun	Amphimacer	— — —
3.	مَفَادِيلُنْ Mafādilun	Epitritus primus	— — — —
4.	فَادِيلَاتُنْ Fādilātun	„ secundus	— — — —
5.	مُسْتَفْدِيلُنْ Mustafdilun	„ tertius	— — — —
6.	مَفْدُولَاتُ Mafdūlātu	„ quartus	— — — —

The IMPERFECT OR ARTIFICIAL FEET are—

1.	فَضْ or فَادُ Fad or Fād	Cæsura	—
2.	فَضْلُ Fadlu	Trochæus	— —
3.	فَضُولُ Fadūl	Iambus	— —
4.	فَضْلُنْ Fadlun	Spondæus	— —
5.	فَضُولُ Fadūlu	Amphibrachys	— — —
6.	فَضْلُنْ Fadalun	Anapæstus	— — —
7.	مَفْدُولُ Mafdūlu	Antibacchius	— — —
8.	مَفْدُولُنْ Mafdūlun	Molossus	— — —
9.	فَادِيلَاتُ Fādilātu	Pæon tertius	— — — —
10.	فَادِيلَاتُنْ Fadalatun	Pæon quartus	— — — —
11.	فَادِيلَاتُنْ Fādilātun	Ionicus minor	— — — —
12.	فَادِيلَاتُ Fādilātu	Ditrochæus	— — — —
13.	مُفَادِيلُنْ Mufādilun	Diambus	— — — —
14.	مُفَادِيلُ Mufādīlu	Antispastus	— — — —
15.	مُسْتَفْدِيلُنْ Mustadilun	Choriambus	— — — —

124. We shall now proceed to lay before the reader a Table of the Fourteen Standard Metres employed in Persian verse. These, it may be observed, are wholly composed of Perfect Feet, and are thence called Perfect Metres; otherwise, they are Imperfect. Here again the distinction is whimsical and useless; for the great body of the poetry of the language, especially poems of any length, are found to prefer the Imperfect Metre, probably because the Perfect would prove too monotonous by long continuance. It would occupy too much of our space to insert in the Table the translation of the Arabic names of the various Metres; nor would it be of any great use if we did, for in most instances the aptness of the name is not very perceptible.

a. The Arabs and Persians consider a verse as consisting of two equal members; in fact, what we call a couplet is, with them, a single verse, as will be seen in the following extract (a little corrected) from Gladwin, viz.—

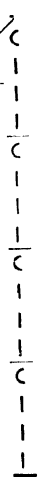
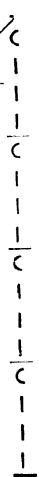
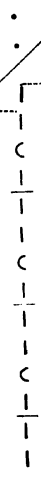
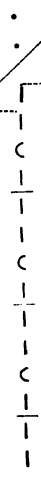
“It is generally allowed that a *Bait*, or verse, cannot consist of less than two hemistichs; and each of these hemistichs is called *Mīsrā'*, a word which literally signifies *the fold of a door*: and the resemblance between a distich and a door of two folds is in this, that in the same manner as with a door of two folds you may open or shut which you please without the other, and when you shut both together it is still but one door; so also of a distich, you may scan which of the hemistichs you please without the other, and when you read both together they will form but one verse. The first foot of the first hemistich is called *Ṣadr*, and the last foot thereof *'Arūṣ*. Of the second hemistich, the first foot is called *Ibtidā* and the last *Zarb*. The intermediate feet of both have the general name *Ḥashw*. The meaning of *Ṣadr* is the *first*, and *Ibtidā* signifies *commencement*; the first beginning the distich, as the other does the second hemistich. The last foot of the first hemistich is called *'Arūṣ*, signifying the *pole of a tent*; for, as the pole is the support of the tent, so is the distich founded on this prop; for until this foot is determined, the hemistich is not complete, nor its measure known. The last foot of the second hemistich is called *Zarb*, i.e. *of one kind*, or *alike*, it resembling the *'Arūṣ* in that both are at the end of a hemistich, and that the conclusion of verses are alike by the observance of rhyme. *Ḥashw* is the stuffing of a cushion, and on account of their situation the intermediate feet are so called.

“Feet are either *Sālim* or *Ghair-Sālim*, i.e. “perfect” or “imperfect.” The perfect foot is that in which the verse is originally composed,

without excess or diminution. The Imperfect Foot is that wherein some change has happened, either by adding something to it, or taking something from it; as, for example, if in the word *مَفْعَلَاتُنْ* *maf'ālātun*, between *ل* and *ا* you introduce an *alif* *ا*, and read *مَفْعَلَاتَانْ* *maf'ālātān*; or if from the same word you take away *ا* and the short vowel of the *ل*, and say *مَفْعَلَاتِ* *maf'ālātī*. The Imperfect Foot is called *Muzāhif*, and the alteration is called *Ziāf*, or *Muzāhāf*, derived from the root *Zāf*, or *Zahāf*, literally signifying “departing from its original intention,” as we say *Sahmi Zāhif*, “an arrow that errs from the mark.”

TABLE OF PERFECT PERSIAN METRES

CLASS I.—*Hemistich of Four Feet, each Four Syllables.*

NO.	NAME.	MEASURE.	AFFINITY.
1.	<i>Bahrī Hazī</i> , <i>Māfātilun</i> , <i>Māfātilun</i> , <i>Māfātilun</i> . . .		
2.	<i>— Hajaz</i> , <i>Mustafīlun</i> , <i>Mustafīlun</i> , <i>Mustafīlun</i> . . .		
3.	<i>— Ramal</i> , <i>Fādīlun</i> , <i>Fādīlun</i> , <i>Fādīlun</i> . . .		

CLASS II.—*Hemistich of Four Feet, each Three Syllables.*

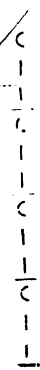
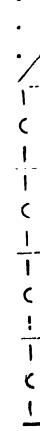
4.	<i>Bahrī Mutakarrir</i> , <i>Fādūlun</i> , <i>Fādūlun</i> , <i>Fādūlun</i> . . .	
5.	<i>— Mutadarrir</i> , <i>Fādūlun</i> , <i>Fādūlun</i> , <i>Fādūlun</i> . . .	

TABLE OF PERFECT PERSIAN METRES—continued.

Class III.—Hemistich of Three Feet, each Four Syllables.

NO.	NAME.	MEASURE.	APPROXIMATE
6.	<i>Bahri Munarîh</i> .	Mustafîlun, Mafûlâtû, Mustafîlun .	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
7.	— <i>Khafîf</i> .	Fadîlâton, Mustafîlun, Fadîlâton . . .	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
8.	— <i>Muzâri'</i> .	Mâfâdilun, Fadîlâton, Mâfâdilun . . .	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
9.	— <i>Mukhtazab</i> .	Mafûlâtû, Mustafîlun, Mustafîlun . . .	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
10.	— <i>Mujtass</i> . .	Mustafîlun, Fadîlâton, Fadîlâton . . .	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
11.	— <i>Mushâkil</i> .	Fadîlâton, Mâfâdilun, Mâfâdilun . . .	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
12.	— <i>Sarî</i> . . .	Mustafîlun, Mustafîlun, Mafûlâtû . . .	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
13.	— <i>Jadid</i> . . .	Fadîlâton, Fadîlâton, Mustafîlun . . .	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
14.	— <i>Karîb</i> . . .	Mâfâdilun, Mâfâdilun, Fadîlâton . . .	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

(a.) Out of the preceding fourteen Metres, three are peculiar to the Persians, and never used by the Arabs, viz. the *Bahri Munarîh*, No. 11, and the *Jadid* and *Karîb*, Nos. 13 and 14. The remaining eleven are common to both nations.

125. In the arrangement and classification of the Persian Metres, I have adopted an entirely new plan of my own, which, I flatter myself, will be found far more conspicuous than the clumsy method followed by the natives of the East and their servile imitators in Europe. In the first place, I have adopted the Roman character throughout, which is a great saving of space. Secondly, I have carefully marked the quantities of the vowels, but only in those cases where there might possibly occur a mistake. For instance, when a vowel is followed by two consonants, or by a single consonant at the end of a word, as in the foot *Mustāfdīlun*, it is quite superfluous to mark the quantities of the first, second, and fourth vowels, and to write the word *Mūstāfdīlūn*, or, more absurdly, *Mūstāfīlūn*, as we have seen it figure in some recent works on the subject. Lastly, in exhibiting the affinity or relationship that holds between the various Metres of each class, I have made use of the *straight line*, which leads *more directly to the point* than the *circles* used by the Prosodians of the East. Take, for example, CLASS I.: we see at a glance, that by taking the two first syllables of the *Bahri Hazaj* from the *beginning* of the hemistich, and placing the same at the *end*, we have the *Bahri Rajaz*, which comes next. In like manner, if we transfer the first syllable of the *Bahri Rajaz* from the beginning to the end of the hemistich, we have the *Bahri Ramal*, and so on with all the rest. In CLASS III. I have adopted an arrangement of my own, which has enabled me to exhibit nine Metres at once. These are all made up of the four *Epitriti* Feet of the ancients, and it is a wonder that no one has been hitherto led to classify them as I have done.

(a.) In the three preceding classes of Persian Metres, it is curious to observe the prevalence of the long syllables over the short. In Classes I. and III., for instance, the *long* is to the short as *three* to *one*, and in Class II. as *two* to *one*. In a very good Persian Grammar (barring the paper and typography), published some fifteen years ago, at Helsingfors, the author, who, like his Teutonic neighbours, is evidently fond of a *theory*, says that “the Persians and Arabs, like the Greeks and Romans, rejoice in a great variety of Metres, but that the Asiatic Metres differ mainly in this, viz. the long syllables far exceed the short. All this (quoth he) is quite in conformity with the character of the Oriental people, who are distinguished by a certain degree of gravity and sobriety in their conversation and gestures, combined with dignity and stateliness in all their movements.”

126. We shall now notice the five Metres used chiefly by the Arabs, and very rarely by the Persians. The Arabian Metres are divided into two classes, in the first of which we have two additional Feet, viz. *Maf'ā'ilātun* and *Mufā'ilātun*, consisting each of five syllables, and for neither of which have we a Greek or Latin name. In Class II. the Feet are the same as in the preceding Table, and the Metres differ merely in their arrangement or disposition.

TABLE OF ARABIAN METRES.

CLASS I.—*Hemistich of Four Feet, each Five Syllables.*

NO.	NAME.	MEASURE.	AFFINITY.
1.	<i>Bahri Wāfir</i> . Mufā'ilātun, Mufā'ilātun, Mufā'ilātun, Mufā'ilātun,	○ — — — — ○ — — — — ○ — — — — ○ — — — —	— — — — —
2.	— <i>Kāmil</i> . Mufā'ilātun, Mufā'ilātun, Mufā'ilātun, Mufā'ilātun,	○ — — — — ○ — — — — ○ — — — — ○ — — — —	— — — — —

CLASS II.—*Hemistich of Four Feet, each Three and Four Syllables alternately.*

3.	<i>Bahri Tawil</i> . Fādūlun, Mafā'ilātun, Fādūlun, Mafā'ilātun . . .	○ — — — — ○ — — — — ○ — — — —	— — — — —
4.	— <i>Madid</i> . Fādūlātun, Fādūlun, Fādūlātun, Fādūlun . . .	○ — — — — ○ — — — — ○ — — — —	— — — — —
5.	— <i>Basit</i> . Mustafādūlun, Fādūlun, Mustafādūlun, Fādūlun . . .	○ — — — — ○ — — — — ○ — — — —	— — — — —

(a.) It will be observed that in the above five Metres, peculiar to the Arabs, the short syllables are more nearly on a par with the long; whereby we are to infer, according to Herr Geilín's theory, that the roving Arabs are less grave and sober in their conversation and gestures than their neighbours of Persia.

127. We shall now proceed to exhibit in their order the whole of *Musāḥafāt*, or “Deviations,” peculiar to each of the Perfect Metres, following the same order as that adopted in the Table. We may premise that, as a rule, every hemistich in Persian consists either of *three* or of *four* feet; hence the *Bait*, or complete verse, must necessarily consist either of *six* or of *eight* feet; the former being called *Musaddas* (Hexameter), and the latter *Muṣamman* (Octameter).

I.—BAḤRI HAZAJ.

STANDARD.—*Māfādīlun, Mafādīlun, Māfādīlun, Māfādīlun.*

128. Of this Metre there are eighteen Deviations, or Variations, eight of them Octameter and ten Hexameter, viz.—

- | | | | | |
|---------|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Var. 1. | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīlān. |
| 2. | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīlun. |
| 3. | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīlān. |
| 4. | Fādīlun, | Māfādīlun, | Fādīlun, | Māfādīlun. |
| 5. | Mafdūlū, | Māfādīlun, | Mafdūlū, | Māfādīlun. |
| 6. | Mafdūlū, | Māfādīlū, | Māfādīlū, | Māfādīl. |
| 7. | Māfādīlū, | Māfādīlū, | Māfādīlū, | Fādūlun. |
| 8. | Māfādīlū, | Māfādīlū, | Māfādīlū, | Fādūlun. |
| 9. | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīl. | |
| 10. | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīlun, | Fādūlun. | |
| 11. | Māfādīlū, | Māfādīlū, | Māfādīl. | |
| 12. | Māfādīlū, | Māfādīlū, | Fādūlun. | |
| 13. | Mafdūlū, | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīlun. | |
| 14. | Mafdūlū, | Māfādīlun, | Māfādīl. | |
| 15. | Mafdūlū, | Māfādīlun, | Fādūlun. | |
| 16. | Mafdūlū, | Māfādīlū, | Fādūlun. | |
| 17. | Fādīlun, | Fādīlun, | Māfādīlun. | |
| 18. | Mafdūlun, | Fādīlun, | Māfādīlun. | |

129. We may here appropriately add a Table of the twenty-four Metres peculiar to the *Rubā'ī* or Tetrastich, all of which are deviations from the last of the above Metres.

Rubā'ī Metres.—CLASS I., beginning with *Mafdūlun.*

- | | | | | |
|----|------------------|-----------|------------|------|
| 1. | <i>Mafdūlun,</i> | Fādīlun, | Māfādīlun, | Fād. |
| 2. | — | Mafdūlun, | Māfādīlun, | Fād. |

Rubā'ī Metres—continued.

3.	<i>Mafḍūlun,</i>	Fādīlun,	Māfādīlu,	Fādal.
4.	—	Mafḍūlun,	Mafḍūlun,	Fād.
5.	—	Mafḍūlun,	Mafḍūlun,	Fad.
6.	—	Fādīlun,	Māfādīlun,	Fad.
7.	—	Mafḍūlū,	Māfādīlū,	Fādūl.
8.	—	Mafḍūlū,	Māfādīlū,	Fad.
9.	—	Mafḍūlun,	Mafḍūlū,	Fādal.
10.	—	Mafḍūlū,	Māfādīlū,	Fādal.
11.	—	Fādīlun,	Māfādīlū,	Fādūl.
12.	—	Mafḍūlun,	Mafḍūl,	Fādūl.

CLASS II., beginning with *Mafḍūlū*.

1.	<i>Mafḍūlū,</i>	Māfādīlun,	Māfādīlun,	Fad.
2.	—	Māfādīlū,	Māfādīlun,	Fad.
3.	—	Māfādīlun,	Mafḍūlū,	Fādūl.
4.	—	Māfādīlun,	Mafḍūlun,	Fad.
5.	—	Māfādīlun,	Mafḍūlū,	Fādal.
6.	—	Māfādīlū,	Māfādīlū,	Fādūl.
7.	—	Māfādīlun,	Māfādīlū,	Fādūl.
8.	—	Māfādīlun,	Māfādīlū,	Fādal.
9.	—	Māfādīlun,	Māfādīlun,	Fād.
10.	—	Māfādīlū,	Māfādīlun,	Fād.
11.	—	Māfādīlū,	Māfādīlū,	Fādal.
12.	—	Māfādīlun	Mafḍūlun	Fād

II.—BAHRI RAJAZ.

STANDARD.—*Mustafḍīlun, Mustafḍīlun, Mustafḍīlun, Mustafḍīlun.*

130. Of this Metre there are seven Variations, five of them Octameter and two Hexameter, viz.—

Var. 1.	Mustafḍīlun,	Mustafḍīlun,	Mustafḍīlun,	Mustafḍīlān.
2.	Muftādīlun,	Muftādīlun,	Muftādīlun,	Muftādīlun.
3.	Muftādīlun,	Māfādīlun,	Muftādīlun,	Māfādīlun.
4.	Māfādīlun,	Muftādīlun,	Mufādīlun,	Muftādīlun.
5.	Mustafḍīlun,	Māfādīlun,	Māfādīlun,	Fādal.
6.	Muftādīlun,	Muftādīlun,	Muftādīlun.	
7.	Māfādīlun,	Māfādīlun,	Māfādīlun	

III.—BAHRI RAMAL.

STANDARD.—*Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun.*

131. Of this Metre there are seventeen Variations, eleven of them Octameter and six Hexameter, viz.—

- Var. 1. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlaiyān.*
 2. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun.*
 3. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlāt.*
 4. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlun.*
 5. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fadlun.*
 6. *Fādīlātū, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātū, Fādīlātun.*
 7. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlāt.*
 8. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlun.*
 9. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlun.*
 10. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fadlun.*
 11. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fadlān.*
 12. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlāt.*
 13. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlun.*
 14. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlāt.*
 15. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlun.*
 16. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fadlun.*
 17. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fadlān.*

IV.—BAHRI MUTAḲĀRIB.

STANDARD.—*Fādūlun Fādūlun, Fādūlun, Fādūlun.*

132. Of this Metre there are four Variations, all of them Octameter, viz.—

- Var. 1. *Fādūlun, Fādūlun, Fādūlun, Fādūl.*
 2. *Fādūlun, Fādūlun, Fādūlun, Fādāl.*
 3. *Fādūlun, Fādūlun, Fadlun, Fādūlun.*
 4. *Fādūlū, Fadlun, Fādūlū, Fadlun.*

V.—BAHRI MUTADĀRIK.

STANDARD.—*Fādīlun, Fādīlun, Fādīlun, Fādīlun.*

133. Of this Metre there are only three Variations, all Octameter, viz.—

- Var. 1. *Fādīlun, Fādīlun, Fādīlun, Fādīlun.*
 2. *Fadlun, Fadlun, Fadlun, Fadlun.*
 3. *Fādīlun, Fādāl, Fādīlun, Fādāl.*

VI.—BAHRI MUNSARIH.

STANDARD.—*Mustafdilun, Mafdulātū, Mustafdilun.*

134. Of this Metre there are six Variations, four Octameter and two Hexameter, viz.—

- Var. 1. Muftādīlun, Fādīlātū, Muftādīlun, Fādīlāt.
2. Muftādīlun, Fādīlun, Muftādīlun, Fādīlun.
3. Muftādīlun, Fādīlātū, Muftādīlun, Fād.
4. Muftādīlun, Fādīlātū, Muftādīlun, Fād.
5. Muftādīlun, Fādīlātū, Muftādīlun.
6. Muftādīlun, Fādīlātū, Mafdulun.

VII.—BAHRI KHAFĪF.

STANDARD.—*Fādīlātun, Mustafdilun, Fādīlātun.*

135. Of this Metre there are four Variations, all of them Hexameter, viz.—

- Var. 1. Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun, Fādīlātun.
2. Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun, Fādīlāt.
3. Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun, Fādīlun.
4. Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun, Fadlun.

VIII.—BAHRI MUZĀRĪ.

STANDARD.—*Māfādīlun, Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun.*

136. Of this Metre there are eight Variations, six of them Octameter and two Hexameter, viz.—

- Var. 1. Mafdulū, Fādī-lātun, Mafdulū, Fādī-lātun.
2. Mafdulū, Fādī-lātun, Mafdulū, Fādīlaiyān.
3. Mafdulū, Fādī-lātū, Māfādīlū, Fādī-lātun.
4. Mafdulū, Fādī-lātū, Māfādīlū, Fādī-lāt.
5. Mafdulū, Fādī-lātū, Māfādīlū, Fādīlun.
6. Māfādīlū, Fādī-lātū, Māfādīlū, Fādīlāt.
7. Mafdulū, Fādīlātū, Māfādīlun.
8. Mafdulū, Māfādīlū, Fādīlāt.

IX.—BAHRI MUḤTAZAB.

STANDARD.—*Mafdulātū, Mustafdilun, Mustafdilun.*

137. Of this Metre there are only two Variations. both of them Octameter, viz.—

- Var. 1. Fādīlātū, Muftādīlun, Fādīlātū, Muftādīlun.
2. Fādīlātū, Mafdulun, Fādīlātū, Mafdulun.

X.—BAHRI MUJTASS.

STANDARD.—*Mustafdilun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun.*

138. Of this Metre there are six Variations, all of them Octameter viz.—

- Var. 1. Māfādīlun, Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun, Fādīlātun.
 2. Māfādīlun, Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun, Fādīliyān.
 3. Māfādīlun, Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun, Fādīlāt.
 4. Māfādīlun, Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun, Fādīlun.
 5. Māfādīlun, Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun, Fadlun.
 6. Māfādīlun, Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun, Fadlān.

XI.—BAHRI MUSHĀKIL.

STANDARD.—*Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun, Māfādīlun.*139. This Metre has only one Variation, a Hexameter, viz.—
 Fādīlātū, Māfādīl, Māfādīl.

XII.—BAHRI SARĪ'.

STANDARD.—*Mustafdilun, Mustafdilun, Māfādīlātū.*

140. This Metre has four Variations, all of them Hexameter, viz.—

- Var. 1. Muftādīlun, Muftādīlun, Fādīlāt.
 2. Muftādīlun, Muftādīlun, Fādīlan.
 3. Muftādīlun, Muftādīlun, Fād.
 4. Muftādīlun, Muftādīlun, Fādūlun.

XIII.—BAHRI JADĪD.

STANDARD.—*Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Mustafdilun.*141. This Metre has only one Variation, a Hexameter, viz.—
 Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun.

XIV.—BAHRI ḲARĪB.

STANDARD.—*Māfādīlun, Māfādīlun, Fādīlātun.*

142. This Metre has two Variations, both of them Hexameter, viz.—

- Var. 1. Māfādīlū, Māfādīlū, Fādīlātun.
 2. Māfādīlū, Māfādīlū, Fādīlātun.

(a.) The preceding fourteen Metres, together with their Variations, are all that I have been able to discover among native writers on the subject. It does not follow, however, that the list comprises all the Metres employed by the Persian Poets. In fact, a full and satisfactory work on Persian Prosody is at present a desideratum in our language.

POETIC LICENCE.

143. In Persian poetry the "Licentia Vatum" is somewhat more liberal than that which obtained among the ancient Greeks and Romans, or even than that which is allowed to us moderns. The Persian poetic licences of a general nature are the following:—In the first place, the vowel *kasra*, as well as its substitutes ي and ـَ (*hamza*) representing the sign of the Genitive Case, or the concord of an Adjective, may be long or short at pleasure. Secondly, the vowel *fatha* preceding the "imperceptible h ," (§ 3) at the end of a word may be long or short at pleasure; in other words, the h may, in such cases, be reckoned as a final consonant, or as a mere *nothing*. Thirdly, the conjunction و "and," when sounded as a vowel (i.e. ö or o , vide § 52, a.) may be long or short at pleasure. Lastly, the initial ا *alif*, which is closely akin to the imperceptible h , may be reckoned as a short vowel or a consonant at pleasure. Thus, in the expression ا م بد "I am bad," if the *alif* be viewed as a consonant, the first syllable is long by position; if the *alif*, however, be viewed as a mere short vowel, the *a* of *bad* is short. In the former case, the two syllables make a Spondæus, in the latter an Iambus. The same rule, of course, applies to the initial آ *alif* with the *madda* (§ 19), which is always long, being equivalent to two *alifs*. The *alif* of the preposition از "from," "by," "than," &c., may be rejected, the ز made moveable by a short *kasra*; thus, for *az* the poet may use ز *zi* should the metre require it. In some words when an initial short *alif* is followed by an inert consonant, the *alif* may be altogether omitted and its vowel transferred to the inert consonant; thus, *aknūn* may be written *kanūn*, and *uftada*, *fūtāda*, if the metre demands it: this privilege, however, is not allowed in the case of words taken from the Arabic. Now when we consider the frequent occurrence of the above syllables, we may safely say that the Persian poets have had more licence allowed them, "quoad" quantity, than those of ancient Greece and Rome.

(a.) The following monosyllables, though written with a letter of prolongation, are generally short, viz. *تُو* "thou;" *چُو* "when," "as;" *خُوْد* "self," "own;" *خُوش* "pleased;" *دُو* "two;" but they may occasionally be lengthened. The words *کِه* and *چِه*, as Relative Pronouns or Conjunctions, together with their compounds, also the numeral *سِه* "three," are, I think, generally short; when, however, *کِه* and *چِه* are interrogatives they may occasionally be lengthened. Some few words are optionally written with or without a letter of prolongation, consequently they may form long or short syllables, as the metre requires; thus, *رَاه*, *شَاه*, and *گَاه* may be written *رِه*, *شِه*, and *گِه*; *دِگر* or *دِگَر*, *بِرون* or *بِروُن*, *خامُش* or *خامُوش*, *بُد* or *بُود*.

(b.) It is a rule in Persian verse that no word must be allowed to end with two inert consonants, except at the close of the hemistich. When such words, in appearance, do occur, the poet is privileged to add the short vowel *fathā*,* and occasionally a long vowel, to the last of the inert letters; thus, *گُفت* is to be read *gufṭā*, and sometimes it is written *گُفتَا* *gufṭā*. The same rule holds in the middle of

* I know not on what authority Dr. Lee, in his last edition of Jones's Persian Grammar, tells us that this supplementary vowel is a "short *kasra*." I object to the *kasra*, for the following reasons:—In the first place, I can find no native authority for it, the native writers merely saying that the letter "becomes moveable." Secondly, it is objectionable, as it interferes with the province of the *izāfat*, and is besides absolutely burlesque. Thirdly, analogy clearly points out to us that the supplementary vowel should be a *fathā* or short *ā*, for we occasionally meet with it as a long *ā*: thus, when the metre requires it, we meet with *گُفتَا*; hence we naturally infer the propriety of *gufṭā*, and not *gufṭi*, as Dr. Lee and his copyists have it. Lastly, Dr. Gilchrist, in his *Hindūstānī Grammar*, 4to, 1796, page 263, pointedly tells us that the "increment," as he calls it, is a short *ā*. Now Dr. Gilchrist, when composing his section on Prosody, was attended by a staff of learned natives; and it clearly follows that his authority on this point far outweighs that of Dr. Lee.

a word; thus, ^{پرداختیم} *pardā^{kh}tem*, which in prose is pronounced *pardā^{kh}tem*, must in verse be read *pardā^{kh}hātem*; so ^{کیستی} *ki^stī* must be read *ki^sātī*.

(c.) When a word ends with the letter ن *nūn* preceded by any of the letters of prolongation (§ 12.), the *nūn* assumes the nasal sound, and does not count in scanning. I think, however, that this rule does not apply to Arabic words in which the final *nūn* is preceded by the diphthongs *ai* and *au*, as in the words عین and عون. If the Syntax requires that the final *nūn* should be followed by the *izāfat*, or should the Prosody require that it be followed by the supplementary short *ā* above mentioned, of course the *nūn* retains its natural sound. When a word, not at the close of a hemistich, ends, in appearance, with three inert consonants, such as ^{گشتاسپ} *gushtāsp*, the last consonant is entirely rejected in scanning, and the last but one assumes the supplementary short *ā*; thus the Dative Case of *Gushtāsp* is ^{گشتاسپرا} *Gushtāsp-rā*, which in scanning must be read *Gushtāsp-rā*.

(d.) Two short syllables may be converted into one long syllable; thus ^{بشنید} *bishnīd* may be read *bishnīd*; so ^{بگذری} *bigzārī* becomes *bigzārī* or *bigzūrī*, by withdrawing the vowel *pesh* from the second letter, and substituting it for the *fatha* of the third. The و and ی *ma'rūf* (i.e. *ū* and *ī*) at the end of a word not closing the hemistich, may be resolved into *ūw* and *īy* respectively when the next word begins with *alif*; thus, ^{بنداری اش} *bā^{kh}ālī Hindūwash*; so ^{بنداری اش} *ba-dildārīyash*. Finally, the letter ی at the end of a hemistich, if preceded by a long *ā* or *ū*, is not sounded or taken into account in scanning; thus in the following couplet from the *Gulistān*—

درختی که اکنون گرفتست پای بنیروی مردی برآید ز جای

“The tree that has newly taken root may be plucked up by one man’s strength.” In these two hemistichs the final ی does not count.

SCANSION.

144. Let the reader bear in mind what we have just stated respecting the “*Licentia Vatum*,” and he will find no difficulty in scanning any ordinary piece of Persian poetry. At first let him exercise himself on the easiest and most common metres, such as the *Bahri Mutakārib*

Var. 1st, in which the last mentioned couplet is composed viz *Fādūlun Fādūlun Fādūlun Fādūl*, or *Fādūlun Fādūlun Fādūlun Fādūl*. This couplet is to be scanned as follows, viz.—

Dīrakhte | *kī aknūn* | *gīriftas* | *tā pā*

Bānirū | *e mardē* | *bār āyad* | *zī jā*.

Here we may notice a few of those peculiarities alluded to in our last paragraph, viz. 1st., in the word *aknūn*, the final *n* is nasal and does not count; but had the metre required it the word might have been written *kānūn*, and if a vowel followed the *n*, it would have retained its natural sound, as in the expression *کنونت* *kānūn-at*, “now to thee.” 2dly, the word *گرفتست* must be read *gīriftastā*, as explained in par. 143, *b*. 3rdly, in the expression *بندبروی مردی*, the final *ی* of the first word, being the representative of the *izāfat*, is here short, but it might be long if necessary. 4thly, in the expression *برآید* (برآید) the vowel of the prefix *bār* is here short; but had the metre required, it might have been long, as stated in § 143. Lastly, the final *ی* of either hemistich, as we have already noticed, goes for nought in the scanning.

(a.) As a further exercise, the reader is requested to translate and scan the following easy extract from the *Bostān of Sa'di*. The metre is the same as in the last couplet, and all the words will be found in the Vocabulary. After the reader has made himself well versed in the *Bahri Mutaḥarib*, he may try his hand on the various specimens of metre given in our “Extracts from the Poets,” at the end of our Selections.

بهرمَز چُنِینِ گفت نُوْشِیروان	شَنِیدِم که در وقتِ نزعِ روان
نه در بندِ آسایشِ خویش باش	که خاطرِ نکهدارِ درویش باش
چو آسایشِ خویش جوئی و بس	نَبَساید اندرِ دیارِ تُو کس
که دِلتَنگِ بیِنی رعیتِ زِ شاه	فراخی دران مرزوکشورِ محواه
که شاه از رعیتِ بُود تاجدار	بِرُو پاسِ درویشِ مُحتاجِ دار
درختِ ای پسر باشد از بیخِ سخت	رعیتِ چوبِ یخست و سلطانِ درخت

(b.) I may here observe, that in all the manuscripts Persian poetry is to be read right across the page; and very frequently the space between the two hemistichs of a couplet (as well as the margin all around) is richly ruled with various coloured ink, and otherwise ornamented. In works of considerable extent, such as the *Shāhnāma*, and the *Khamsas* (§ 151 a.), the page generally contains four hemistichs, or two verses in width, which are, in like manner, to be read right across.

RHYME.

145. The Rhyme of the Persians resembles ours in all essential respects; the main principle of both is, that the last syllable of one hemistich must correspond in sound to the last syllable of that with which it is combined. It often happens, too, that the real rhyme in a Persian couplet may be the last syllable but one, as is often the case among ourselves; thus, in the following beautiful stanza by Burns:

“Had we never loved so kindly,
Had we never loved so blindly,
Never met, or never parted,
We had ne’er been broken-hearted.”

Sometimes the three last syllables of each hemistich rhyme one with another respectively, as in the following distich:

همان به که لشکر بجان پروری که سلطان ز لشکر کند سروری

“It is proper that you should cherish the army with your life; for a king by his army attains superiority.”

(a.) The Persians were allowed a more free scope than our moderns on the score of rhyme, for in Persian poetry the *same word* in the *same sense* may form the rhyme of each hemistich of a couplet; and not unfrequently does the same word, or succession of words, form the rhyme throughout a whole *Ghazal* or Ode.

OF THE VARIOUS KINDS OF POETIC COMPOSITION.

146. Of these the principal varieties are the *Rubāʿī*, the *Ghazal*, the *Kaṣīda*, the *Kiṭʿa*, the *Maṣnavī*, and the *Tarjīʿ*, each of which we shall now briefly describe. The elements from which all these are composed are, 1st, the *Misrʿ*, or “hemistich,” consisting of three or

four metrical feet; and, 2d, a combination of two *Miṣrā's*, which constitutes a *Bait* (§ 124 a.), literally "a house," which we may translate a "couplet" or "stanza." The second *Miṣrā'* of the *Bait* must have the same metre and rhyme as the first. When both have only the same metre, but not the same rhyme, the stanza is called *Fard*, or *Mufrad*, that is, "solitary."

OF THE RUBĀ'Ī, OR DUBAĪTĪ.

147. This is a short composition, in great favour among the Persian poets. It consists, as its name imports, of four hemistichs, or two stanzas, and bears some resemblance to the epigram of the ancients. The first, second, and fourth hemistichs must always have the same metre and rhyme: the third hemistich must also have the same metre, but not necessarily the same rhyme; however, there is no rule to the contrary. The *Rubā'ī* has twenty-four metres peculiar to itself, all of them derived from the *Baḥrī Hazaj*, as we have shewn in the Tables, pages 134 and 135.

OF THE GHAZAL.

148. This kind of composition corresponds, upon the whole, with the Ode of the Greeks and Romans, or the Sonetta of the Italians. The most common subjects of which it treats are, the beauty of a mistress, and the sufferings of the despairing lover from her absence or indifference. Frequently it treats of other matters, such as the delights of the season of Spring, the beauties of the flowers of the garden, and the tuneful notes of the nightingales as they warble their melodies among the rose-bushes; the joys resulting from wine and hilarity, are most particularly noticed at the same time; the whole interspersed with an occasional pithy allusion to the brevity of human life, and the vanity of sublunary matters in general. The more orthodox among the Musalmāns are rather scandalized at the eulogies bestowed upon the "juice of the grape" by their best poets, such as *Hāfiẓ* for example; and they endeavour to make out that the text is to be taken in a mystic or *spiritual* sense, such as we apply to the "Songs of Solomon." It appears to me, however, that *Hāfiẓ* writes upon this favourite theme just as naturally, and with as much gusto, as either Anacreon or Horace, who, in this respect, may be safely acquitted of the sins of mysticism. The first couplet of the *Ghazal* is called the *Maṭla'*, or "the place of rising"

(of a heavenly body), which we may translate the "Opening." It is a standard rule that both hemistichs of this couplet should have the same metre and rhyme. The remaining couplets must have the same metre, and the second hemistich of each (but not necessarily the first) must rhyme with the *Maṭla'*. The concluding couplet is called the *Maḳṭa'*, or "place of cutting short;" which we may translate the "Close;" hence the phrase, *Az maṭla' tā maḳṭa'*, "from beginning to end." In the *Maḳṭa'*, or close, the poet manages to introduce his own name, or rather his assumed or poetic name, called the *Takhalluṣ*, though few of the older poets paid strict attention to this rule previous to the time of Ḥakīm Sanāyī, between A.D. 1150 and 1180. Anwarī occasionally introduces his own name in his *Ghazals*, but it is the exception and not the rule in his case. As a general law, the *Ghazal* must consist of at least five couplets, and not more than fifteen; but on this subject authors by no means agree, either with one another or with real facts. Ḥāfiẓ, for example, has several *Ghazals* consisting of sixteen, and even seventeen, couplets; and Ḥakīm Sanāyī has many that exceed the latter number.

OF THE KAṢĪDA.

149. This kind of poem resembles the Idyllium of the Greeks. Its subjects are generally praise of great personages, living or deceased; satire; elegy; and, sometimes, downright burlesque; also moral and religious reflections. The opening and succeeding couplets of the *Kaṣīda* follow the same laws as those of the *Ghazal*. In the *Maḳṭa'*, or concluding couplet, the poet does not introduce his own *nom de plume*, as in the *Ghazal*; but when the subject is panegyric he generally finishes with a benediction or prayer for the health and prosperity of the person addressed, such as, "May thy life, health, and prosperity endure as long as the sun and moon revolve!" According to the author of the *Chār Gulzār*, the *Kaṣīda* must consist of not fewer than twenty-five couplets, nor must it extend to more than one hundred and seventy-five. With the Arabians the *Kaṣīda* seems to have been unlimited as to length, as they have sometimes made it exceed five hundred couplets. The Arabic root from which is derived the term *Kaṣīda* signifies "to exert one's self," and the composition so called is presumed to possess high literary merit. Of this description are the celebrated *Mu'allaḳāt*, or the seven Arabian prize poems, suspended of old in the temple of Mecca.

a. The work above alluded to, entitled *Chār Gulzār*, i.e. "The Four Rosebeds," was written early in the present century, at the suggestion of Sir Gore Ouseley, then a member of the Bengal Civil Service. The author's name is not given, he modestly styling himself the "meanest of God's creatures;" but his third *Gulzār*, containing the prosody of the Persians, is particularly clear and to the purpose. I have therefore followed his authority, in preference to that of Gladwin and several others. The fact is, however, that none of them is quite correct as to the length of the *Ghazal* and *Kašīda*. There are many Persian *Ghazals* consisting of only four couplets, and many more extending to twenty and upwards. On the other hand, there are many *Kašīdas* of fewer than twenty-five couplets, and I have yet seen none extending to one hundred and seventy-five. Of this the reader may easily satisfy himself by consulting the Persian *Dīwāns* composed from the time of *Anwarī* to that of *Ahlī* of Shīrāz, that is, from the middle of the twelfth to that of the sixteenth century of our æra, a period which may be justly considered as the *golden age* of Persian literature.

b. The term *Dīwān* is applied to a collection of poetical pieces, consisting of *Kašīdas*, *Ghazals*, and *Rubā'īs*, occasionally concluding with a few *Mufrads* or couplets. The *Ghazals* form the greater portion of such collections, and are generally arranged alphabetically, in the order of their *Maṭla's*; but this rule is not essential, nor was it observed by the older poets, such as *Abu-l-Faraj* of *Rona*, and *Anwarī*, in whose *Dīwāns* the *Kašīdas* and *Ghazals* are intermixed, without the least attempt at alphabetical arrangement. When, however, we come down to the time of *Sa'dī*, in the thirteenth century of our æra, we find that the *Ghazals*, &c., are alphabetically arranged. All those whose rhymes terminate in *alif* come first, then those ending in *be*, and so on to *yā*. There have been at least a hundred Persian poets, old and recent, good, bad, and indifferent, who have composed *Dīwāns*.

THE KĪT'Ā.

150. This species of poetic composition consists of not fewer than two couplets, nor does it admit of more than one hundred and seventy-five, as in the case of the *Kašīda*. The difference between the *Kīṭ'a* and *Kašīda* is merely this—that the two hemistichs of the first couplet do not rhyme in the *Kīṭ'a*, but whatever may be the rhyme of the second hemistich

in the first couplet, the same must be continued in the second hemistich of every successive couplet. In conclusion, we may observe, that the *Ghazal*, the *Kaṣīda*, and the *Kit'a* may be composed in any metre which the poet may choose.

OF THE MAṢNAWĪ, OR MUZDAWAJ.

151. This is a class of poetic compositions of very extensive use among the Persians. It comprises what in our language are called the Heroic, the Didactic, the Satiric, and the Descriptive. The term *Maṣnawī* is generally applied to compositions of greater extent than those we have already described. It is quite unrestricted as to length—from three stanzas up to the verge of infinity, should the poet have sufficient matter to go on with, and life long enough to reach that goal. It consists of a succession of stanzas, all of the same metre, and the second hemistich of each stanza must rhyme with the first; but the stanzas themselves do not necessarily rhyme with one another, as in the *Ghazal*, &c. The metres assigned to the *Maṣnawī* are not numerous; the principal of them, so far as I know, are the following:—

I. Two modifications of the *Bahri Mutaḥārib*, viz—

1. *Fādūlun, Fādūlun, Fādūlun, Fādūl.*
2. *Fādūlun, Fādūlun, Fādūlun, Fādal.*

These combined may be styled the Heroic Metre of the Persians. It holds the same rank in their versification as the Hexameter did in that of ancient Greece and Rome. The second modification differs from the first merely in the final syllable, and is optionally introduced in heroic poetry. In this metre are composed the *Shāhnāma* and the *Yūsuf o Zulaiḥkā*, by *Firdausī*; the *Khāwārnāma*, by *Ibn Husain*; the *Sikandarnāma* and the *Khīradnāma*, by *Niẓāmī*, and also by *Jāmī*; the *Humā'i Humāyūn*, by *Khṇājū Karmānī*; the *Nabīnāma* (author's name unknown to me); the *Aīna, e Sikandarī*, by *Amīr Khusrū*, of *Dihlī*; the *Bostān* and *Pandnāma* of *Sa'dī*; the *Ḥamla, e Ḥaidarī*, by *Rafī' Khān*, and a great many others, which it were too tedious to enumerate.

II. Three modifications of the *Bahri Hazaj*, viz.—

1. *Māfādīlun, Māfādīlun, Māfādīl.*
2. *Māfādīlun, Māfādīlun, Fādūlun.*
3. *Māfādūlu, Māfādīlun, Fādūlun.*

In the first of these metres is composed a *Maṣnawī*, by *Amīr Khusrū*, the title of which I have been unable to ascertain. I think, however, it is the *Kiṣṣa-e Khizr Khān*. It stands first, but without any title, in a very fine copy of that poet's *Kulliyāt*, or whole works, in my possession, and thus commences—

سرِ نامهِ بِنامِ آن خُداوند که دِلهارا بچُوبانِ کرده پَیوند

In the second metre are composed the *Khusrū o Shīrīn*, by *Niẓāmī*, and also by *Amīr Khusrū*; and the *Yūsuf o Zalaiḥhā*, by *Jāmī*, also by *Nāẓim al Haruī*. In the third metre are composed the *Laili o Majnūn*, by *Niẓāmī*, and also by *Amīr Khusrū*, by *Jāmī*, and by *Hātifi*; the *Tuhfatu-l'Irākain*, by *Khāḥkūnī*; and the *Subḥatu-l'Abrār*, by *Jāmī*.

III. Two modifications of the *Baḥri Ramal*, viz.—

1. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlāt.*
2. *Fādīlātun, Fādīlātun, Fādīlun.*

In these metres are composed the *Maṣnawī* of *Maulavī Rūmī*, with many imitations of the same by other poets; the *Mantiḡu-l Tair* and *Pandnāma* of 'Attār, &c. It will be observed that the two metres here differ merely in the final syllable of each hemistich; hence the second may be optionally introduced in a stanza.

IV. Two modifications of the *Baḥri Khafīf*, viz.—

1. *Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun, Fādīlāt.*
2. *Fādīlātun, Māfādīlun, Fādīlun.*

These two metres, differing only in the final syllable (as in the *Baḥri Ramal*, No. III.), are so closely akin, that the second may be indifferently substituted in a stanza. In these metres are composed the *Ḥadīḡa* of *Ḥakīm Sanāyī*; the *Haft Paikar*, by *Niẓāmī*; the *Hasht Bihisht*, by *Amīr Khusrū*; the *Silsilatu-z-Zahb*, by *Jāmī*, and numerous other poetic pieces of less note.

V. Two modifications of the *Baḥri Sarī*, viz.—

1. *Muftādīlun, Muftādīlun, Fādīlāt.*
2. *Muftādīlun, Muftādīlun, Fādīlun.*

These two metres, like those given in III. and IV., differ only in the final syllable, and may be substituted the one for the other. In these are

composed the *Makhzanu-l-Asr* r, by *Nizāmī*; the *Matla' u-l-Anwār* and *Kirānu-s-Sa'dain*, by *Amīr Khusrū*; the *Tuhfatu-l-Ahrār*, by *Jāmī*, &c.

a. A collection of Five distinct *Maṣnawīs*, each having generally a separate metre, is called a *Khamsa*, i.e. *The Five*, "par excellence." The most celebrated of these are by *Nizāmī*, *Amīr Khusrū*, and *Jāmī*, all of which are alluded to in the foregoing description. In imitation of these, several poets of more recent date have composed *Khamsas* of considerable merit.

OF THE TARJĪ.

152. This species of poem resembles the *Ghazal*, with certain restrictions. It has a *Matla'*, like the *Ghazal*, and consists of from five to eleven couplets, and then a concluding couplet, which is in a metre and rhyme different from the others: in fact, it is what we call a "song with a burden." When several strophes in succession, each having the same metre but a different rhyme, conclude with the same "burden," it is called *Tarjī-band*, of which specimens may be seen in the *Diwāns* of *Sa'dī* and *Hāfiẓ*.

a. There are three other short strophes, scarcely worth noticing, but I here give the author of the *Chār Gulzār's* definition of them. 1st, the *Murabba'*, consisting of four hemistichs, all having the same rhyme; but the rhyming words must not be the same either in sense or spelling. In a poem consisting of a series of *Murabba's*, the last hemistich of each must rhyme with the opening stanza. 2nd, the *Mukhammas*, a stanza of five lines, regulated like the *Murabba'*. 3rd, the *Musaddas*, consisting of six hemistichs, or three couplets. The first four hemistichs are regulated like the *Murabba'*, and the last two hemistichs must have a different metre and rhyme from those of the first four.

153. I conclude this Section by a brief notice of the various metres employed in the last seven pages of the Selections appended to this work. It would have far exceeded our limited space to have given specimens of *all* the Persian metres which we have already detailed; but if the student will carefully peruse what is here laid before him, he will find himself fairly qualified to read with pleasure and profit the best works of the Persian poets.

(a.) *Extracts 1st and 6th.*—Both these are in the same metre, viz. *Bahri Mutaḥārib*, Var. 1st and 2d (v. page 136). This, as we have already stated, is perhaps the most popular metre, as well as the easiest and most harmonious in the language. The only difference between Variations 1st and 2d is, that the last syllable of the former ends with two consonants, or with a double consonant; whereas that of the latter ends in a single consonant; but, in either case, the last foot is simply an Iambus.

(b.) *Extracts 2d and 5th.*—Both these are in the *Bahri Khafīf*, Variations 2d, 3d, and 4th (*vide* page 137). The difference between all three is very trifling. In Variations 2d and 3d the last foot is an *Anapæstus*, and in Variation 4th it is a *Spondæus*; and here we may notice, in passing, a general principle, which holds in Persian verse, as well as in the versification of the ancient Greeks and Romans, viz. that “two short syllables may be replaced by one long,” and *vice versâ*. In the eighth and tenth lines, and also in the last line but one of Extract 2d, a poetic licence occurs which I overlooked in its proper place, viz. a short vowel may be occasionally lengthened by doubling the following consonant, and *vice versâ*. For instance, the beginning of line 8th must be read *dill i ̄ō*, instead of *dil i ̄ō*. The 10th line begins with *durr*, viz. *durr ō gōhar*, an “*Epitritus secundus*,” where the *r* is doubled. Again, in the first hemistich of the last line but one, which runs thus—
 اَبَحْنَيْن لَفْظُ چُون دُرِ شَهْوَارِ
 the word دُر is spelt with a single *r*, because the metre requires the vowel of *dūr* to be short. In the sixth line we have an excellent instance illustrative of what I stated in my note, page 140, respecting the “supplementary short vowel;” the couplet runs thus:—

باز گفتند حال مأمون را عرضه کردند حال محزون را

In the first hemistich, the word *حال* requires the supplementary vowel; and if, with Dr. Lee and his *confrères*, we employ a short *i*, we absolutely pervert the meaning. In the second hemistich the word *حال* has the real *izāfat*. The couplet, then, is to be scanned thus:—

“*Bāzā guftan-dā ḥālā Mā-mān-rā,*
 ‘*Arzā kardan-dā ḥālī maḥ-zūn-rā.*”

Lastly, we have to notice a peculiarity in the orthography of this second extract. The student will observe that it contains an unusual sprinkling

of *zāls* (ذ), or dotted *dāls*. In all MSS. written upwards of 400 years ago, the rule was, that when in the middle of a word the letter *dāl* (د) was both preceded and followed by a vowel, it assumed the soft sound of our *th* in “mother,” which in Persian was written مادر *māthar*. The same rule held when د was the last letter of a word and preceded by a vowel; thus, for the modern یاد and داد, they would write یاد and داد. The extract is an exact transcript from a very fine MS. of the *Ḥadīḥa* in my possession, written very nearly six hundred years ago. This peculiarity of the dotted *dāls* is a fair criterion of the age of a Persian MS., as it shews that it must have been written previous to the middle of our fifteenth century, or at least 400 years ago.

(c.) *Extract 3d.*—This spirited Ode, by *Khākāni*, is composed in the *Baḥri Rajaz*, Var. 3d. This, and another well known Ode by *Hāfiẓ*, beginning “*Muṭribi khush-nawā bigo*” (which is in the same metre), are favourite songs with the Musalmāns of India.

(d.) *Extract 4th.*—This celebrated Ode, by *Hāfiẓ*, is distinguished from most other poetic compositions by being written in one of the so called *regular* metres, viz. the *Baḥri Hazaj*. It is, in fact, a mere repetition of the “*Epitritus primus*” from beginning to end. This is *harping on one string* with a vengeance—the same unvaried measure seventy-two times over!

(e.) *Extract 7th.*—The first strophe of this *Tarjī*’ is composed in the *Baḥri Hazaj*, Var. 14. The recurring couplet is in the *Baḥri Hazaj*, Var. 15, and so is the second strophe, together with the same *burden*.

(f.) *Extract 8th.*—This beautiful fragment, expressive of the “*Maladie du pays*,” is highly interesting, inasmuch as it is the oldest specimen of Persian poetry that we possess. It was composed by *Rūdākī*, some 900 years ago. The metre is the *Baḥri Ramal*, Var. 12.

(g.) After the student has thoroughly studied this Grammar, together with the Selections, from beginning to end, he is strongly recommended to read the *Gulistān* of *Sa’ādi*, as a further praxis in the language, both in prose and verse. At the same time, if he can bring to bear on the task a moderate knowledge of Arabic, so much the better. He had better commence with the First Book of the work, leaving the Preface to be read last.

APPENDIX.

CONSISTING OF TRANSLATIONS OF EXTRACTS FROM THE PERSIAN
POETS, WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. A TALE, FROM THE BOSTAN OF SA'DÎ.^a

I have heard that once during a whole week no "son of the road"^b came to the hospitable dwelling of the Friend^c [*of Omnipotence*] From the benevolence of his disposition, he refrained from tasting his morning meal, (saying,) "Perchance some hungry person may arrive from his journey." He went out and looked in every direction; he scanned the various quarters of the desert, and beheld, wending his weary way, a solitary man, bent down like the willow, whose head and beard were whitened with the hoar-frost of age. With kindness he welcomed him, and, agreeably to the manners of the munificent, gave him an invitation, saying, "Oh! apple of mine eye, perform an act of courtesy by becoming my guest."^d The old man advanced and readily complied, for he knew the disposition of his host—on whom be peace! The associates of Abraham's hospitable dwelling seated the old man with respect. The table^e was ordered to be spread, and the company placed themselves around. When the assembly began to utter, "In

a. *Sa'dî*, one of the most esteemed writers of Persia, both in prose and verse, was born at Shīrāz about A.D. 1194. He was a man of great learning and genuine piety. He passed much of his time in travelling; and at the advanced age of 116 solar years he died, at his native place, where his tomb may still be seen, in an inclosure called the *Sa'dīya*, in the vicinity of the town.

b. The term "Son of the Road" (*ibnu-s-sabil*) is an Arabian metaphor for a traveller

c. The Arabs and Persians seldom speak of the patriarch Abraham by his Hebrew name; he is uniformly styled *Khalīl Ullāh*, "The Friend of God;" or, simply, *Al Khalīl* "The Friend," as in the text.

d. Literally, "By partaking of my bread and salt."

e. The original term is *Khaywān*. It literally signifies a "tray," containing a variety of dishes, which is placed on a carpet spread on the floor, and around which the guests sit cross-legged. Few of the Orientals, even to this day, make use of chairs and tables as we do.

the name of God,"^a (or to say grace,) not a word of Him was heard to proceed from the old man.

Then Abraham addressed him in such terms as these: "Oh! elder, stricken in years, thou appearest not to me in faith and zeal like other aged men. Is it not an obligatory law to invoke, at the time of eating thy daily bread, that Divine Providence from whence it is derived?" He replied, "I practise no rite which I have not heard from my priest, who worshippeth the fire." The good-omened prophet discovered that this old man of forlorn estate was a *Gabar*.^b When he saw that he was an alien (*to the true faith*), he drove him away in miserable plight; the polluted being rejected by those who are pure.

A voice descended from the Most High God with this severe reproof: "O Abraham! for an hundred years have I given him food and preserved his life, and hast thou conceived an abhorrence for him in so brief a space! If a man pay adoration to fire, why shouldest thou therefore withhold the hand of charity?^c Go, and call back the old man, stricken in years; from me do thou convey to him greeting. To me he (unconsciously) cries out, and weeps (at thy harsh treatment), his head and face and body all covered with dust."

Then Abraham^d went after the aged man; with kindness he called him back from the wilderness. And when he came nigh, he thus addressed him: "May a hundred blessings rest on thy head! The True God hath given ear to thy complaints, and hath sent me after thee." When the old man, stricken in years, heard these words, he acknowledged the

a. The Arabic expression, *Bism Illāh*, "In God's name," is pronounced by the Musalmān people, not only when they sit down to their meals, but at the commencement of any important undertaking; also when they kill any animal for the purpose of food or sacrifice, otherwise the meat is deemed unlawful.

b. *Gabar*, commonly written *Gueber* or *Guebre*, is the term generally applied to the ancient fire-worshippers of Persia, of whom a very small remnant may be still met with in retired districts of the country.

c. In all manuscript, lithographed, and printed copies of the *Bostān* which I have yet seen, the tale finishes here at the word *charity*, with the exception of my own fine MS. of the work alluded to in p. 68 of my Grammar. I have here, for the first time, given the parable complete, both text and translation.

d. Literally, "The Prophet of his day." The Musalmāns reckon nine Great Prophets to whom written revelations were imparted, viz. Adam, Seth, Enoch, Noan, Abraham, Moses, David, Jesus, and Muhammad. The number of Minor Prophets, according to some, amounts to 124,000. Vide Binning's "Travels in Persia, &c.," 2 vols. 8vo. London, W. H. ALLEN & Co., 1857. A work that gives a true and satisfactory account of Persia as it now is.

Almighty Creator. Through the grace of Him who is Adorable, that man became a convert to the true faith, and thus, though poor, he became more rich than any prince."

The above beautiful tale is highly interesting, inasmuch as it furnishes an instructive lesson, on the score of religious toleration, to men of *all creeds*. It is also remarkable as the production of a Musalmān who was sincerely attached to his own faith; for, generally speaking, the followers of Muhammad are rather bigoted than otherwise towards those who do not believe like themselves. Lastly, the tale is the groundwork of Dr. Franklin's Parable, the true history of which I shall give hereafter.

2. A TALE FROM THE ḤADĪKA OF ḤAKĪM SANĀYĪ.*

"At one period of his sovereignty the Caliph Māmūn^b became a persecutor, and shed the innocent blood of his people. To the race of Barmak he acted with such injustice, that no one remembers the like. After he had put to death the innocent Yaḥyā, fortune looked upon him sternly and harshly. The injured Yaḥyā had a mother, aged and frail, when thus deprived of the beloved of her heart. She became the companion of sorrow in this world: consolation, which should be all sweetness, to her became poison. They told of this circumstance to Māmūn, and laid before him the pitiful case of the afflicted matron. They said, "She invokes evil upon thee, and prays for the downfall of thy sovereignty. Go, comfort her heart, and cease from thy hatred; beg pardon of the aggrieved mother for thine injustice." At night Māmūn went, unattended by any of his people, (to her house), with the view of speaking in mitigation of his crime. Pearls and jewels he proffered to her in abundance;—that, he considered as his best way of proceeding. He said to her, "O mother, all that has come to pass had

a. *Ḥakīm Sanāyī*, a distinguished Persian poet, of the Ṣūfī sect, was born at *Ghazna*, in the latter part of our eleventh century. He was for some time the court poet of the Ghaznavide sovereigns; but afterwards, in the reign of Bahrām Shāh, he abandoned worldly objects, and devoted himself to a religious life. He died at an advanced age, in his native city, but I have not been able to ascertain the precise period.

b. The reign of Māmūn, the second son, and the second in succession from Harūn al-Rashīd, was distinguished as the most munificent in the annals of the Caliphate. At one period, however, that alluded to by the poet, the Caliph adopted some very heretical doctrines, which denied to the *Qurān* the authority of a divine revelation; and for some years of his life he endeavoured to enforce on his subjects, by severe persecutions, the acknowledgment that the book, by them deemed sacred, was entirely of human origin.

been predestined ! Since destiny hath taken its course, of what avail is your sorrow ? Henceforth be resigned, and forget your evil wishes towards me. Although Yahyā is no more, having undergone his doom, yet from this moment I will be your son : I will henceforth occupy his place. Let your heart be comforted ; abandon all hatred, malice, and evil-wishing."

The aged mother appropriately spoke out before him and said, " Tell me, O cruel prince ! how can I help lamenting such a son ? How can a king like *thee* be *his* substitute ? How can thy jewels and offerings prove an equivalent ? With all the grandeur that hath come to thee, canst thou ever occupy *his* place in my heart ? When thou mentionest his name, is it possible for his mother to refrain from shedding tears ? As for thee, with thy thousands of retinue, and all thy regal pomp, my heart will none of thee ; canst *thou* fill the place of *him who is gone* ! "

These few words, precious as royal pearls, remain as a memorial of that noble and injured woman. Māmūn felt humbled and abashed before her, and from that day forward he never allowed the blood of any one of his people to be shed."

The above tale will prove interesting to the few good-natured people who advocate the *total* abolition of capital punishment, a measure to which I do not myself subscribe.

3. ODE FROM THE DĪWĀN OF KHĀKĀNĪ.^a

" O thou with cheeks like the tulip, and a bosom like the jasmine ! O walking angel ! who art thou ?^b O hard-hearted and cruel fair one, torment of my soul ! who art thou ? On the parterre, where thou flourishest, thou hast dazzled the eye of the rose ; thou hast robbed the sugar-cane of its sweetness—O thou with rose-bud lips ! who art thou ? I have seen thy cypress-like form ; I have heaved sighs innumerable ; I have seen thy narcissus-like eyes—O moving cypress ! who art thou ? Flushed with the wine (of youth), thou roamest about, laying snares ; at every one around thou aimest thy deadly shafts—O thou of the merciless

a. The time and place of *Khākānī's* birth are uncertain. He was the contemporary of *Hakīm Sanāyī*, and died at Tabriz in A.D. 1186.

b. The expression, " Who art thou ? " admits, throughout, of being translated, " Whose art thou ? " as suggested to me by Moonshee Syed Owlād Allē, a learned gentleman from Oude. For reasons which it would be out of place here to discuss, I prefer my own version, as given above.

bow ! who art thou ? Thy brow, fair as the new moon,^a has deprived the luminary of its splendour—Oh, listen to my sighs and lamentations ! Thou disturber of my life—who art thou ? *Khākānī*, thy slave, has become intoxicated from thy wine-cup ; for thee will he lay down his life—O walking angel ! who art thou ?”

The preceding Ode from *Khākānī* is of that species of poetic composition called *Ghazal*, which is closely akin to the “Ode” of the Romans, or the “Sonnetta” of the Italians. It is a fair specimen of a Persian “Love Song ;” and in India it is generally sung at entertainments by those fair songsters, commonly called Nautch Girls. *Hāfiẓ* has a similar Ode, in the same metre, beginning “*Mutribi khush-nawā bigo*,” which is also a great favourite on similar occasions.

4. ODE FROM THE DĪWĀN OF ḤĀFIẒ.^b

“If that lovely maid of Shīrāz would accept my heart, for the black mole^c on her cheek I would give Samarkand and Bukhārā. Boy, bring me the wine that remains ; for in Paradise thou wilt find neither the banks of the streamlet of Ruknābād,^d nor the rosy bowers of Muṣallā. These wanton nymphs, these insidious fair ones, whose beauties raise a tumult in our city, have borne away the quiet of my heart, as Tartars their repast of plunder. Alas ! the charms of our darlings have no need of our imperfect love. What occasion has a face naturally lovely for perfumes, paint, moles, or ringlets ? Talk to me of minstrels and

a. The moon, in all her phases, is a favourite simile, indicative of beauty, among Oriental poets. In order, however, to appreciate the propriety of the expression, the moon must be seen through the medium of a more southern atmosphere than that of London. She must, for instance, be such as,

“The moon whose orb,
Through optic glass, the Tuscan artist views
At evening, from the top of Fesolé
Or in Valdarno.”

b. *Hāfiẓ* was born at Shīrāz about A.D. 1300, and died at his native city in A.D. 1388. Of all the Persian poets, he is still the most admired by his countrymen. His works, like the *Kurān*, are often consulted for taking a *fāl*, or “omen,” by those about to commence any important undertaking of uncertain issue. This was once the custom in Europe, when people consulted the works of Virgil, the *Sortes Virgilianæ*, or even the Bible itself, on similar occasions.

c. A mole on the cheek is esteemed an especial ornament in a Persian dame.

d. Ruknābād is a small streamlet, meandering through the plain, near Shīrāz : Muṣallā, with its shady bowers, roses, and nightingales, was one of the poet's favourite resorts in the suburbs.

of wine; and seek not to disclose the secrets^a of futurity. No one, however wise, ever has, or ever will, discover this enigma.^b I know well how, from that daily increasing beauty which Joseph possessed, a resistless love tore away from Zulaikhā^c the veil of her chastity. Attend, O adorable object! to prudent counsels; for the young of a good disposition love the advice of the aged better than their own souls. Thou hast spoken ill of me, yet I am not offended: may God forgive thee!—Thou hast spoken well: but does a bitter answer become a lip like a ruby, that feeds on nothing but sweetness? Thou hast composed thy *Ghazal* and strung thy pearls: come, sing them sweetly, O Ḥāfiẓ! for heaven doth sprinkle over thy poetry the sparkling brightness (shining circle) of the Pleiades."

The above Ode, from *Ḥāfiẓ*, is a fair specimen of this class of poetic compositions. It is discursive and flighty, touching on miscellaneous matters, grave and gay—a style in which Horace particularly delights.

5. ANOTHER ODE FROM THE DIWĀN OF ḤĀFIẒ.

"O cupbearer, bring me a measure of wine; bring me one or two goblets of the pure liquor.^d Bring me wine, which is the true medicine for the pangs of love, the grand panacea (for all the ills that affect) both old and young. I compare the wine to the sun, and the goblet to the moon: bring the sun to the bosom of the moon. Pour over me this liquid fire; that is, bring me the fire which is like water. If the rose has faded and gone, say to it, 'Go with a blessing:' fetch me, in its stead, the pure wine, fragrant as rose-water. If the cooing of the ringdove is no longer heard—what then? let us listen instead to the gurgling of the wine-flask. My wit has become altogether unruly; bring the fetters of the wine-cup to confine its exuberance. The drinking of wine is either a virtue or a vice; be it vice or virtue, bring

"Tu ne quæsieris, scire nefas, quem mihi, quem tibi
Finem Di dederint, Leuconoë."

Horace, Carm. l. 11.

"Prudens futuri temporis exitum
Caliginosâ nocte premit Deus."

Ibid, lll. 29.

The wife of Potiphar, so called by the Musalmûns

"Deprome quadrimun Sabina,
O Ttaliarche, merum diota."

Horace, l. 5.

the enlivening draught. Grieve not at the frowns of fortune;^a— what has past, let it go; call for the melody of the harp and lute.^b I cannot behold my beloved one, except in the midst of my dreams; therefore bring me wine, the medicine that procures sleep. Although I am already intoxicated, let me have two goblets more, so that my senses may be completely drowned.^c Give to *Hāfiẓ* one or two goblets, full measure; bring the wine, whether perdition or salvation be the consequence.”

This Ode from *Hāfiẓ* has a decided leaning towards the Anacreontic or Bacchanalian class of poetry. I have mentioned, in another place, that the more orthodox Muslims are sadly scandalized at the freedom and palpable gusto with which their favourite poet revels in praise of the “juice of the grape,” which, according to their prophet, Muhammad, is “one of the abominations of Satan.” They therefore give out, that the whole of such effusions are to be taken in a mystic, *Ṣūfī*, or spiritual sense. On this point we shall say more by and bye: in the meantime, it appears to me, that, here at least, *Hāfiẓ* means what he says, just as much as ever did Anacreon, Horace, Robert Burns, or Thomas Moore, gentlemen who had no pretensions to *spiritualism*, always excepting the spirit of Bacchus.

“Fortuna sævo laeta negotio, et
Ludum insolentem ludere pertinax,
Transmutat incertos honores,
Nunc mihi, nunc alii benigna.”

Horace, III. 29.

Bring us down the mellowed wine,
Rich with years that equal mine;—
I pray thee, talk no more of sorrow;
To the gods belong to-morrow.
And, perhaps, with gracious power,
They may change the gloomy hour.
Let the richest essence shed
Eastern odours on your head,
While the soft Cyllenian lyre
Shall your labouring breast inspire.”

Horace, V. 13. Translated by FRANCIS.

I pray thee, by the gods above,
Give me the mighty bowl I love;
And let me sing, in wild delight;—
I will—I will be mad to-night!”

Anacreon, IX. Translated by MOORE.

6. ODE, FROM THE MYSTICAL DĪWĀN OF MAULĀNĀ JALĀLU-D-DĪN RŪMĪ.^a

"I WAS,^b ere a name had been named upon earth ;
 Ere one trace yet existed of aught that has birth :
 When the locks of the LOVED ONE^c streamed forth for a sign,
 And Being was none, save the Presence Divine !
 Named and name were alike emanations from Me,
 Ere aught that was " I " yet existed, or " We ;"
 Ere the veil of the flesh for Messiah was wrought,
 To the Godhead I bowed in prostration of thought !
 I measured intently—I pondered with heed,
 (But, ah, fruitless my labour !) the Cross and its Creed.
 To the Pagod^d I rushed, and the Magian's shrine ;
 But my eye caught no glimpse of a glory divine !
 The reins of research to the Ka'ba^e I bent,
 Whither, hopefully thronging, the old and young went ;
 Kāndahār and Herāt searched I wistfully through ;
 Nor above, nor beneath, came the LOVED ONE to view.
 I toiled to the summit, wild, pathless, and lone,
 Of the globe-girding *Kāf*;^f—but the *Ankā* had flown !

a. Maulānā Jalālu-d-Dīn's family belonged to Balkh, in Transoxiana, where he was born towards the end of our twelfth century. In the course of time he settled in Rūm, or Asia Minor, where he died in A.D. 1262 ; hence his surname, Rūmī. He is considered to be of the greatest authority among the numerous sect called Ṣūfīs, of whom more hereafter.

b. The poet here speaks of himself as an embodied spirit. His soul is understood to have existed from all eternity, as an infinitely small emanation of the Deity.

c. The LOVED ONE, here and elsewhere, in Ṣūfī phraseology, denotes God the Eternal without Beginning and without End. The poet here describes the struggles of the human soul, while confined in its tenement of clay, in search of Divine knowledge.

d. The Pagod denotes the Brahminical faith ; and the Magian, that of the ancient Persians and Chaldeans, who adored the fire, and the hosts of heaven.

e. The Ka'ba is the "sanctum sanctorum" of the Temple of Mecca.

f. The good old-fashioned notion of this inhabitable earth of ours was, that it was a mere flat surface, like a round table, the outer rim of which was encompassed all around by a chain of impassable mountains, named *Kāf*, inhabited by the Jinns, and also by a gigantic bird, called by the Arabs '*Ankā*', and by the Persians *Simurgh*. The '*Ankā*', the *Simurgh*, the *Rukh*, the *Phoenix*, and the *Griffin* appear to have been all "birds of a feather," i.e. "*rareæ aves in terris*."

The sev'nth earth I travers'd—the sev'nth heaven explor'd,
 But in neither discern'd I the Court of the Lord!
 I question'd the Pen and the Tablet of Fate,
 But they whisper'd not where HE pavilions his state:
 My vision I strain'd; but my God-scanning eye
 No trace, that to Godhead belongs, could descry.
 My glance I bent inward: within my own breast,^a
 Lo, the vainly sought elsewhere! the GODHEAD confess'd!
 In the whirl of its transport my spirit was toss'd,
 Till each atom of separate being I lost;
 And the bright Sun of Tauriz^b—a madder^c than he,
 Or a wilder, the world hath not seen, nor shall see!"

The above translation was made by my late friend, Professor F. Falconer, of University College, and appeared in the *Asiatic Journal* about twenty years ago. It is a *genuine* Sūfī Ode; and Mr. Falconer has admirably succeeded in seizing and transfusing the spirit and sublimity of the original into his English version. Generally speaking, metrical versions from Eastern poets are too much diluted by a superfluous verbiage, consisting merely of high-sounding epithets, no-ways belonging to the original. Such is not here the case; Sir William Jones himself could not have done it in more excellent taste.

7. TARJĪ-BAND, FROM THE DĪWĀN OF ḤĀFIZ.

"O silver-bosomed cypress! a form delicate as the rose, the beauty of whose cheeks surpasseth that of the moon at eve! Return! for your absence hath melted my soul, and deprived my heart of ease and rest. From the allurements of the mole on your cheek, and from the snares of your waving ringlets, the bird of my heart hath fallen into your net. Since my wish of a meeting with you is unattainable, I must content myself in bemoaning your absence. Here I am at present lamenting our separation: under such circumstances, what must be the result? You would

a. "Ego erravi querens te exterius, qui es interius; et multum laboravi querens te extra me, et tu habitas in me."—*St. Augustine, Soli*.

b. In his *Dīwān*, *Mawlānā Rūmī* assumes the poetic name of *Shams*, "the Sun," out of compliment to his spiritual guide and preceptor *Shamsu-d-Dīn Tabrizī*, i.e. "Tabrizi, the Sun of Religion."

c. The *madness* and *wildness* here alluded to denote, in Sūfī phraseology, religious ardour, and abstraction from all sublunary objects.

say that, excepting grief and pain, destiny had bereft me of every thing in your absence. O Hāfiz! what constitutes fortune or wealth, except the society of thy fair one, and the wine, and the goblet? Seeing that I cannot now realize from you the wishes of my heart, O solace of my life!—*It is best not to turn away my face from patience; perhaps I may yet obtain my heart's desire.*

“Were I to die under the pangs of love, nevertheless my heart should not cease to grieve for you. Your eyebrow,^a like a bow, smiteth incessantly with the arrows of amorous glances. The pen could not describe my longing desire, even although old Saturn were to be my secretary. I am old in the sufferings of love, although but an infant—an infant in the paths of love, yet old in years; seeing that during your absence, tyrannic fortune holds me in the fetters of sorrow.—*It is best not to turn away my face from patience; perhaps I may yet obtain my heart's desire.*”

The species of poem called by the Persians *Tarjī-band* consists of a series of strophes, each differing in metre and rhyme, varying in length from eight to five couplets, each strophe ending with the same chorus or burden, like the words in italics in the preceding specimen. In the original there are eight strophes, all ending, as above, with the words, “*It is best,*” &c. The reader will, I venture to say, excuse me for having omitted six strophes out of the eight, as too much sweetmeat is very apt to cloy on the mental, as well as on the carnal appetite.

8. FRAGMENT OF AN IDYLL, BY RŪDAKĪ.^b

“The remembrance of the *Jū, e Mūliyān*^c is ever present in our minds; the memory of the kind friends we have left ever occupies our thoughts.

- a. “Let her eyebrows sweetly rise
In jetty arches o'er her eyes,
Gently in a crescent gliding,
Just commingling, just dividing.”

Anacreon, XVI., by MOORE

b. *Rūdakī*, the father of Persian poetry, was born in or near Bukhārā, towards the close of the ninth century of our era. The place and period of his death are uncertain. His works, which we are told were very numerous, are in all probability for ever lost to us, with the exception of a few fragments quoted by later writers.

c. The *Jū, e Mūliyān*, literally, “Robbers' Streamlet,” is, or was, a small river in the neighbourhood of Bukhārā.

The sandy desert of Āmū,* with all its hardships, will feel soft as silk under our feet, in the moment of our return. The stream of the Jaiḥūn, joyful at seeing our faces, will sparkle up to the breasts of our steeds in its eagerness to embrace us. Rejoice, O Bukhārā! mayest thou long flourish; thy prince, with his happy train, is coming to visit thee. The prince is the cypress, and Bukhārā the garden; towards the garden the cypress is now on its way. The prince is the moon, and Bukhārā the sky; into the sky the moon is now about to ascend."

The preceding fragment, by the poet *Rūdakī*, is interesting, inasmuch as it is the oldest specimen of modern Persian poetry that has been handed down to us. The author of a Persian historical work, entitled *Tarīkhī Guzīda*, or "Select History," states, that the occasion of composing the Idyll was this:—*Naṣr*, the prince of Bukhārā, who was *Rūdakī*'s patron, having removed with his court to Herāt, about A.D. 935, became so attached to the pleasures of the latter city, that he never could be brought to return to his own capital. The courtiers, however, were all seized with a fit of the "maladie du pays," or home-sickness, and prevailed upon *Rūdakī* to try his eloquence upon their master. Accordingly, our bard, seizing a favourable opportunity, addressed to *Naṣr* the above eulogium on Bukhārā, accompanied by a suitable melody upon the harp. The effect is said to have been electric: the prince immediately started from his seat, and, without the least preparation, set out with his followers towards the capital of his dominions.

Daulat Shāh observes on this Idyll, in his "Lives of the Persian Poets," written somewhat more than five centuries after *Rūdakī*:—"The learned are astonished that a composition, distinguished by nothing but its simplicity, and totally destitute of the graces and ornaments of poetry, should have produced such an extraordinary effect; for there is certainly no court of the present time that would not reject such verses with disgust!!!" Now all this is mere matter of taste and feeling. The words, simple as they are, probably accompanied with some favourite

a. Āmū, name of a town situated on the banks of the Jaiḥūn (which we call the Oxus), a river that rises in the mountains of Badakhshān, and flows westerly into the sea of Aral. Between the right bank of the river and Bukhārā there lies a sandy desert, of some forty miles broad, occupied, on some green spots here and there, by wandering Uzbeks and Turkomans, gentlemen who seldom trouble their heads about any nice distinctions between the terms *meum* and *tuum*; and these constitute the "hardships" to which the poet here alludes. The appellation *Āmū* is also applied to a branch of the Jaiḥūn, above the town so named,

local tune, sufficed to rouse the natural attachment of the man to his native soil, and to his friends and relations at a distance. The words are not more simple than those of "Lochaber no more," or those of the "Ranz des Vaches;" and we know the effect these have, when heard in far remote lands, upon natives of the Grampian glens and Alpine valleys.

9. FROM THE AKHLĀQI MUḤSINĪ.^a

"I steadily tread in the path of exertion, for man can expect that only for which he labours. If I get the mantle of my desire into my hand, then am I relieved from sorrow and regret. If, with all my efforts, my undertakings should not succeed, I may, nevertheless, be excused;—so, good-bye."

10. KĪṬ'AE TĀRĪKH, OR ETEOSTICHON.

My friend, Moonshee Syed Owlād Allee, has just favoured me with a very neat *Kiṭ'a*, or strophe, consisting of four hemistichs, in the last of which the sum of the numerical values of all the letters amounts to 1861, the date of this work. Its appropriate place would be at the end of the Persian text, only it came too late to be there inserted.

۱۰ — قطعه تاریخ

بمآه جنوری این نسخه مطبوع شد از طبع جناب داکتر فوربس
خرد گفتا پیء تاریخ سالش در عقل این کتاب داکتر فوربس

"In the month of January, this work was impressed by the seal of the honourable Dr. Forbes. Intelligence has proclaimed the period of its date, viz. 'The pearl of wisdom is this book by Dr. Forbes.'"^b

a. A work on Ethics, written some four centuries ago by *Ḥusain Vā'iḡ al Kāshifī*. It is divided into forty chapters, each treating of some distinct moral subject. The above stanzas, which I have adopted as a motto for the Title-page of my Persian Grammar, are from chap. xiii., which treats of "Exertion and Perseverance."

b. In Europe, during the middle ages, when Latin was the language of literature, such memorial verses as the above were common. The Latin, however, laboured under this disadvantage, that its alphabet contained only seven numerical letters, viz. I, V, X, L, C, D, and M; whereas every one of the letters in Arabic and Persian counts for something. A curious coincidence of this kind is to be found in a line from Ovid, written more than fifteen centuries before the event to which it is applied, viz.—

'F I L I V s ante D I e M patrIos, InquIrIt In annos.'

"The son prematurely makes inquiry into the years of his father."

It will be found that the sum of the numerical letters of the above line amount to 1568, the year in which Prince Charles of Spain was put to death, by the command of his stern father, Philip II., for plotting treason and rebellion.

Of this ingenious *morceau*, I have only to say, that I disclaim the complimentary part, which, the reader must bear in mind, is Oriental. I may further mention, that the word denoting *pearl* may also be read *gate*, according as we pronounce it *dur* or *dar*: this, of course, is an additional merit in the effusion, as it kills two *fat* birds with one stone.

DR. FRANKLIN'S IMAGINARY CHAPTER OF GENESIS.

1 "And it came to pass, after these things, that Abraham sat in the door
2 of his tent, about the going down of the sun. And, behold, a man,
bent with age, was coming from the way of the wilderness, leaning on a
3 staff. And Abraham arose and met him, and said unto him, 'Turn
in, I pray thee, and wash thy feet, and tarry all night; and thou
4 shalt arise early in the morning and go on thy way.' And the
5 man said, 'Nay; for I will abide under this tree.' But Abraham
pressed him greatly: so he turned, and they went in unto the tent;
6 and Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat. And
when Abraham saw that the man blessed not God, he said unto
him, 'Wherefore dost thou not worship the Most High God,
7 Creator of heaven and earth?' And the man answered and said,
'I do not worship thy God, neither do I call upon his name; for
I have made unto myself a God, which abideth always in mine
8 house, and provideth me with all things.' And Abraham's zeal
was kindled against the man; and he arose, and fell upon him, and
9 drove him forth with blows into the wilderness. And God called
10 unto Abraham, saying, 'Abraham, where is the stranger?' And
Abraham answered and said, 'Lord, he would not worship thee,
neither would he call upon thy name; therefore have I driven him
11 from before my face into the wilderness.' And God said, 'I have
borne with him these hundred and ninety and eight years, and
nourished him, and clothed him, notwithstanding his rebellion
against me; and couldst not thou, who art thyself a sinner, bear
12 with him one night?' And Abraham said, 'Let not the anger of
my Lord wax hot against his servant: Lo, I have sinned; forgive
13 me, I pray thee.' And he arose, and went forth into the wilderness,
14 and sought diligently for the man, and found him: And returned
with him to his tent; and when he had entreated him kindly, he
15 sent him away on the morrow with gifts. And God spake unto

Abraham, saying, 'For this thy sin shall thy seed be afflicted four hundred years in a strange land. But, for thy repentance, will I deliver them; and they shall come forth with great power, and with gladness of heart, and with much substance.'"

The above version of "The Chapter" appeared in print, for the first time in this country, in April 1764, not long after it had been *extemporized* by Dr. Franklin at a social party, when residing in London, as agent for the colony of Pennsylvania, about a century ago. Some ten years later, Dr. Franklin communicated a copy of it to Lord Kaimes, which appeared in the latter's "Sketches of the History of Man," 1774. In this last version, the five concluding verses are omitted, most probably by the Doctor himself. Lord Kaimes says, "The following parable against persecution was communicated to me by Dr. Franklin, of Philadelphia, a man who makes a figure in the learned world." Then follows the parable as above, concluding at the end of the eleventh verse; after which, his Lordship appropriately remarks:—"The historical style of the Old Testament is here finely imitated; and the moral must strike every one who is not sunk in stupidity and superstition. Were it really a chapter of Genesis, one is apt to think that persecution could never have shewn a bare face among Jews or Christians. But, alas! that is a vain thought. Such a passage in the Old Testament would avail as little against the rancorous passions of men, as the following passages in the New Testament, though persecution cannot be condemned in terms more explicit." 'Him that is weak in the faith, receive you, but not to doubtful disputations. For one believeth that he may eat all things: another, who is weak, eateth herbs.' &c.

"Our Saviour himself declared against persecution in the most express terms. The Jews and Samaritans were of the same religion; but some trivial differences in the ceremonial part of worship, rendered them odious to each other. Our Saviour being refused lodging in a village of Samaria, because he was travelling to Jerusalem, his disciples, James and John, said, 'Lord, wilt thou that we command fire to come down from heaven, and consume them, even as Elias did?' But he rebuked them, and said, 'The Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them.'"

a Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, chap. xiv

b Gospel of St. Luke, ix. 54.

I shall now briefly state what I believe to be the true history of Dr. Franklin's celebrated "Chapter," about which there has been a good deal of discussion. The original, so far as we yet know, is *Sa'di's* tale of "Abraham and the Gabar," the Persian text and literal translation of which I have here given. A free and abridged translation of this tale into Latin was made by Gentius, a learned Orientalist of Holland, about the middle of the seventeenth century, and published at Amsterdam in 1651, in the Preface to a work entitled "Historia Judaica," &c. Some years later, Bishop Jeremy Taylor translated into English the Latin version of Gentius, still further abridged, and inserted the same at the conclusion of his "Discourse of the Liberty of Prophesying," saying, "I end with a story which I find in the Jews' books."^a Some fifteen years after Bishop Taylor's death, Dr. Franklin's father emigrated to New England, and carried with him a select library of theological works, among which, we may rest pretty confident, was the "Discourse of the Liberty of Prophesying." Dr. Franklin tells us, in his Autobiography, that, at the age of twelve or thirteen, he read most of his father's stock of Theology, simply because he had no access to books of any other description. The "Jewish story concerning Abraham" naturally made a deep impression on his youthful mind; so that, more than forty years after, when residing in London, he jocosely, (if it be not profane to say so), passed it off in a select company as a "Chapter of Genesis."

Let us now examine our proofs of what we have just stated. Of Gentius's version, which is in the British Museum, I have only to

a. Bishop Taylor has been censured for giving out that he found the parable in the "Jews' books," in which, to be sure, nobody else has yet found it. I think, however, I can easily account for the mistake, which originated in the vague manner in which Gentius mentions his authority—*Sa'di*, of Shirāz, whom he designates simply as *Sa'dus*, without any hint of his nationality. Now, Taylor was no Persian scholar; and, as he found the parable in the Preface to a "History of the Jews," he naturally concluded that *Sa'dus* was a Rabbinical writer. But the most curious circumstance is, that there really existed a very learned Hebrew Theologist and Grammarian, named *Sa'dia* (Ben Joseph), who was born in Egypt towards the close of our ninth century. Now, the name of the Hebrew sage is identical with that of the poet of Shirāz, both being derived from one and the same root, the latter being written *Sa'di*, and the former *Sa'dia*, with the addition of a Chaldee termination. Hence Taylor concluded that the author of the tale must have been the Hebrew Rabbi *Sa'dia*; though, it must be confessed, that the good Bishop did stretch it a trifle too far, when he loosely stated that he "found it in the Jews' books."

remark that it concludes thus :—" *Qua Divinâ voce monitus Abrahamus, senem ex itinere revocatum domum reducit; tantis officiis pietate et ratione colet, ut suo exemplo, ad veri Numinis cultum eum perduxerit.*" This paragraph is interesting, inasmuch as it proves that the manuscript of the *Bostân*, used by Gentius, *had* the last seven verses of the tale alluded to in page 153, note *c*, which are so seldom to be met with in any copy of the work.*

Bishop Taylor's version runs thus :—" When Abraham sat at his tent door, according to his custom, waiting to entertain strangers, he espied an old man, stooping, and leaning on his staff, weary with age and travel, coming towards him, who was a hundred years of age. He received him kindly, washed his feet, provided supper, caused him to sit down; but observing that the old man ate, and prayed not, nor begged for a blessing on his meat, he asked him why he did not worship the God of heaven. The old man told him that he worshipped the fire only, and acknowledged no other God; at which answer Abraham grew so zealously angry, that he thrust the old man out of his tent, and exposed him to all the evils of the night and an unguarded condition. When the old man was gone, God called to Abraham, and asked him where the stranger was: he replied, 'I thrust him away, because he did not worship thee.' God answered him: 'I have suffered him these hundred years, although he dishonoured me, and couldst not thou endure him one night, when he gave thee no trouble?' 'Upon this,' saith the story, 'Abraham fetched him back again, and gave him hospitable entertainment and wise instruction.' Go thou and do likewise, and 'thy charity will be rewarded by the God of Abraham.'"

- * They say that "a tale *loses nothing* in the telling or carrying of it," but such is not the case here; for, in the first place, Gentius takes great liberties with his text, chiefly in the way of abridgment; in the second

a. This version of the story I remember perfectly having read at school, in an English class-book, entitled "Barrie's Collection," then much used in Scotland. Several years after I left school I fell in with Dr. Franklin's "Chapter," and had no difficulty whatever in determining the source from which it must have been derived. The wonder is, however, that Bishop Heber endeavours to prove Franklin guilty of plagiarism, for which there is not a shadow of ground. Franklin simply gave Taylor's version a scriptural form of *chapter and verse*—nothing more; for he possessed too much mental capital of his own to be guilty of appropriating any thing of the sort belonging to others.

place, Bishop Taylor makes equally free with Gentius; and, thirty, Franklin deviates considerably from Taylor.

I extract the following valuable contribution from the "Notes and Queries" of July 29th, 1854. It was communicated by a gentleman who signs himself "M.," and states, that it is a cutting from some periodical of the last century, found by him among the papers of a friend.

"A supposed Chapter in the Bible, in favour of Religious Toleration."

"Some time ago, being in company with a friend from North America, as well known throughout Europe for his ingenious discoveries in natural philosophy, as to his countrymen for his sagacity, his usefulness, and activity, in every public-spirited measure, and to his acquaintance for all the social virtues; the conversation happened to turn on the subject of Persecution. My friend, whose understanding is as enlarged as his heart is benevolent, did not fail to urge many unanswerable arguments against a practice so obviously repugnant to every dictate of humanity. At length, in support of what he had advanced, he called for a Bible, and, turning to the Book of Genesis, read as follows:—'And it came to pass, after those things,' &c.

"I own I was struck with the aptness of the passage to the subject, and did not fail to express my surprise, that in all the discourses I had read against a practice so diametrically opposite to the genuine spirit of our holy religion, I did not remember to have seen this chapter quoted; nor did I recollect my having ever read it, though no stranger to my Bible. Next morning, turning to the Book of Genesis, I found there was no such chapter, and that the whole was a well-meant invention of my friend, whose sallies of humour, in which he is a great master, have always an useful and benevolent tendency.

"With some difficulty I procured a copy of what he pretended to read, which I now send you, for the entertainment of your readers; and you will perhaps think it not unreasonable at a time when our church more particularly calls upon us to commemorate the amazing love of Him, who, possessing the divine virtue of charity in the most supreme degree, laid down his life even for his enemies.^a

"I am, &c.,

"April 16, 1764.

"W. S."

The foregoing communication is what we call highly suggestive. In the first place, we see that the "Chapter" was given out by Franklin, when residing in this country, *some* time before April 1764, that is, between 1757 and 1762. Secondly, so far as we can here infer, the "Chapter" was recited extempore; though it is not improbable that the Doctor had previously arranged the verses in his own mind, from his recollection of what he had read in his early days. It is highly probable,

^a. I regret that I have not sufficient leisure and opportunity for consulting the various Magazines and other periodicals that appeared in London in 1764, for the months of April and May. We have no reason whatever to doubt the truth of the fulness communication, only it would be satisfactory to get at the real name of the periodical out of which the cutting was made.

too, that, after forty years and more, Dr. Franklin had completely forgotten the name of the author in whose works he had read the story. Lastly, is it not very likely that the initials "W. S.," at the end of *the cutting*, are those of William Strahan, the King's Printer, afterwards M.P., between whom and Franklin there existed the most intimate friendship ever after the latter's arrival in England for the second time, in 1757?

I have only to add one extract more, with a few notes of my own, from the Introduction to Jeremy Taylor's Works, 3d Edition, by Bishop Heber, who says (vol. I. p. ccix.):—

"He (Taylor) concludes his treatise (on Prophecy) with the celebrated story of Abraham and the idolatrous traveller, which Franklin, with some little variation, gave to Lord Kaimes as a 'Jewish Parable on Persecution,' and which this last-named author published in his 'Sketches of the History of Man.' A charge of plagiarism has, on this account been raised against Franklin; though he cannot be proved to have given it to Lord Kaimes as his own composition, or under any other character than that in which Taylor had previously published it; that, namely of an elegant fable by an uncertain author, which had accidentally fallen under his notice. It is even possible,¹ as has been observed by a writer in the *Edinburgh Review* (Sept. 1816), that he may have met with it in some magazine without Taylor's name. But it has been unfortunate for him that his correspondent evidently appears to have regarded it as his composition;² that it has been published as such in all the editions of Franklin's collected works; and that, with all Franklin's abilities and amiable qualities, there was a degree of quackery in his character, which, in this instance as well as in that of his professional epitaph on himself, has made the imputation of such a theft³ more readily received against him, than it would have been against most men of equal eminence,

"Whether Taylor himself found this story where he professes to have done, it has long been a matter of suspicion. Contrary to his general custom, he gives no reference to his authority in the margin; and, as the works of the most celebrated Rabbins had been searched for the passage in vain, it has been supposed that he had ascribed to these authors a story of his own invention, in order to introduce with a better grace an apt

¹ It is much more probable that Franklin read it, when twelve years of age, in his father's library, as may be inferred from the following paragraph in his Autobiography:—"My father's little library was principally made up of books of practical and polemical theology. I read the greatest part of them. I have since often regretted, that, at a time when I had so great a thirst for knowledge, more eligible books had not fallen into my hands." It is highly probable, then, that here Franklin fell in with the story, and that it formed the only portion of his theological reading that he afterwards remembered.

² This is very incorrect. I have already quoted all that Lord Kaimes says about the parable; and there is no evidence whatever that his Lordship regarded it as Franklin's composition. There is also an inconsistency in the Bishop's assertion; for he has already stated that it was given by Dr. Franklin as "a Jewish parable on Persecution;" if so how could Lord Kaimes have regarded it as Franklin's?

These remarks on Franklin are harsh, inaccurate, and uncharitable; and the Doctor's whole life and works furnish the best refutation of them.

illustration of his moral. My learned friend Mr. Oxlee, whose intimate and extensive acquaintance with Talmudic and Cabalistic learning is inferior to few of the most renowned Jewish Doctors themselves, has at length discovered the probable source from which Taylor may have taken this beautiful apologue, in the epistle dedicatory prefixed to the translation of a Jewish work, by George Gentius, who quotes it, however, not from a Hebrew writer, but from the Persian poet *Sa'di*. The story is, in fact, found, *word for word*,¹ in the *Bostān* of this last writer, as appears by a literal translation which I have received, from the kindness of Lord Teignmouth. The work of Gentius appeared in 1651, a circumstance which accounts for the fact that the parable is introduced in the second, not in the first, edition of the *Liberty of Prophesying*. That Taylor ascribes it to 'the Jews' books' may be accounted for from his quoting at second-hand, and from the nature of the work where he found it."

I have thus endeavoured to lay in the clearest light the history of the "Chapter," about which there has been hitherto so much controversy. I think I have investigated the matter more thoroughly than has yet been done; and I take my leave of the reader, in the words of Horace—

"Vive, vale; si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti, si non, his utere mecum."

THE ŠŪFĪ DOCTRINES.

The educated and reflecting portion of the people of Persia, though conforming outwardly with the ceremonies of the Muḥammadan religion, have, within the last seven or eight centuries, revived among themselves a much purer creed, or, at least, one that savours less of materialism. The doctrine of the Šūfī sect may be briefly described as a pure Theism, or rather a Pantheism. It inculcates a belief in one Great God, who is Eternal, without beginning and without end. The human soul, also, is considered to be eternal in the same sense, inasmuch as it is an infinitely small emanation of the Deity, whose Spirit pervades all space.

This doctrine is very ancient; it prevailed among the most eminent of the Hindū philosophers, viz. those of the Vedānta school. We also find it fully expounded in the works of Plato, especially in the *Phædon*. Without some acquaintance with it, the student will be unable to understand the finest productions of the Persian poets, who are generally of the Šūfī sect. Hence, I cannot better conclude this work than by sub-joining the best account extant of this curious subject. It is from the

¹ This is very far from being a *fact*, as the reader may at once see, by comparing the Persian text, or my translation of the same, with the versions by Taylor and Franklin.

pen of Sir William Jones, and will be found at greater length in the third volume of the "Asiatic Researches," 8vo. edition, London, 1799.

"A figurative mode of expressing the fervour of devotion, or the ardent love of created spirits toward their beneficent Creator, has prevailed from time immemorial in Asia, particularly among the Persian Theists, both ancient Hūshangīs and modern Sūfīs, who seem to have borrowed it from the Indian philosophers of the Vedānta school; and their doctrines are also believed to be the source of that sublime, but poetical Theology, which glows and sparkles in the writings of the old Academics. 'Plato travelled into Italy and Egypt,' says Claude Fleury, 'to learn the Theology of the Pagans at its fountain head.' Its true fountain, however, was neither in Italy nor in Egypt (though considerable streams of it had been conducted thither by Pythagoras, and by the family of Misra), but in Persia or India, which the founder of the Italic sect had visited with a similar design. What the Grecian travellers learned among the sages of the East, may perhaps be fully explained, at a season of leisure, in another dissertation; but we confine this essay to a singular species of poetry, which consists almost wholly of a mystical religious allegory, though it seems, on a transient view, to contain only the sentiments of a wild and voluptuous libertinism. Now, admitting the danger of a poetical style, in which the limits between vice and enthusiasm are so minute as to be hardly distinguishable, we must beware of censuring it severely, and must allow it to be natural, though a warm imagination may carry it to a culpable excess; for an ardently grateful piety is congenial to the undepraved nature of man, whose mind, sinking under the magnitude of the subject, and struggling to express its emotions, has recourse to metaphors and allegories, which it sometimes extends beyond the bounds of cool reason, and often to the brink of absurdity.

"The Vedāntīs and Sūfīs concur in believing that the souls of men differ infinitely in *degree*, but not at all in *kind*, from the Divine Spirit, of which they are *particles*, and in which they will ultimately be absorbed; that the Spirit of God pervades the universe, always immediately present to his work, and, consequently, always in substance; that He alone is perfect benevolence, perfect truth, perfect beauty; that the love of Him alone is *real* and genuine love, while that of all other objects is *absurd* and illusory; that the beauties of nature are faint resemblances, like images in a mirror, of the Divine charms; that, from eternity without

beginning, to eternity without end, the Supreme Benevolence is occupied in bestowing happiness, or the means of attaining it; that men can only attain it by performing their part of the primal covenant between them and the Creator; that nothing has a pure, absolute existence but mind or spirit; that material substances, as the ignorant call them, are no more than gay pictures presented continually to our minds by the sempiternal artist; that we must beware of attachment to such phantoms, and attach ourselves exclusively to God, who truly exists in us, as we exist solely in Him; that we retain, even in this forlorn state of separation from our beloved, the idea of heavenly beauty, and the remembrance of our primeval vows; that sweet music, gentle breezes, fragrant flowers, perpetually renew the primary idea, refresh our fading memory, and melt us with tender affections; that we must cherish those affections, and, by abstracting our souls from vanity, that is, from all but God, approximate to his essence, in our final union with which will consist our supreme beatitude. From these principles flow a thousand metaphors and other poetical figures, which abound in the sacred poems of the Persians and Hindūs, who seem to mean the same thing in substance, and differ only in expression, as their languages differ in idiom. The modern Sūfīs, who profess a belief in the Kūrān, suppose, with great sublimity both of thought and of diction, an *express contract*, on the day of eternity without beginning, between the assemblage of created spirits and the supreme soul, from which they were detached, when a celestial voice pronounced these words, addressed to each spirit separately, ‘Art thou not with thy Lord?’ that is, art thou not bound by a solemn contract with him? and all the spirits answered with one voice, ‘Yes.’ The Hindūs describe the same covenant under the figurative notion, so finely expressed by Isaiah, of a *nuptial contract*; for, considering God in the three characters of Creator, Regenerator, and Preserver, and supposing the power of preservation and benevolence to have become incarnate in the person of *Krishna*, they represent him as married to *Rādhā*, a word signifying ‘atonement,’ ‘pacification,’ or ‘satisfaction,’ but applied allegorically to the soul of man, or rather, to the whole assemblage of created souls, between whom and the benevolent Creator they suppose that reciprocal love, which Barrow describes with a glow of expression perfectly Oriental, and which our most orthodox Theologians believe to have been mystically shadowed in the Song of Solomon, while they admit that, in a literal sense, it is an epithalamium

on the marriage of the sapient king with the princess of Egypt. The very learned author of the 'Prelections on Sacred Poetry' declared his opinion that the Canticles were founded on historical truth, but involved an allegory of that sort, which he named mystical; and the beautiful poem on the loves of *Laili* and *Majnūn*, by the inimitable *Nizāmī* (to say nothing of other poems on the same subject), is indisputably built on true history, yet avowedly allegorical and mysterious; for the introduction to it is a continued rapture on divine love; and the name of *Laili* seems to be used in the *Maṣnavī* and the odes of *Hāfiẓ* for the omnipresent Spirit of God.

"It has been made a question, whether the poems of *Hāfiẓ* must be taken in a literal or in a figurative sense; but the question does not admit of a general and direct answer; for even the most enthusiastic of his commentators allow that some of them are to be taken literally, and his editors ought to have distinguished them, as our Spencer has distinguished his four odes on 'Love and Beauty,' instead of mixing the profane with the divine, by a childish arrangement, according to the alphabetical order of the rhymes. *Hāfiẓ* never pretended to more than human virtues, and it is known he had human propensities; for, in his youth, he was passionately in love with a girl, surnamed *Shāḥi Nibāt*, or, 'The Branch of Sugarcane,' and the Prince of *Shīrāz* was his rival. Since there is an agreeable wildness in the story, and since the poet himself alludes to it in one of his odes, I give it you at length, from the commentary:—There is a place called *Pīri sabz*, or, 'The Green Old Man,' about four Persian leagues from the city; and a popular opinion had long prevailed, that a youth, who should pass forty successive nights in *Pīri sabz* without sleep, would infallibly become an excellent poet. Young *Hāfiẓ* had accordingly made a vow that he would serve that apprenticeship with the utmost exactness; and for thirty-nine days he rigorously discharged his duty, walking every morning before the house of his coy mistress, taking some refreshment and rest at noon, and passing the night awake at his poetical station; but, on the fortieth morning, he was transported with joy on seeing the girl beckon to him through the lattices, and invite him to enter. She received him with rapture, declared her preference of a bright genius to the son of a king; and would have detained him all night, if he had not recollected his vow, and, resolving to keep it inviolate, returned to his post. The people of *Shīrāz* add (and the fiction is grounded on a couplet of *Hāfiẓ*), that,

early next morning, an 'old man in a green mantle,' who was no less a personage than *Khizr* himself, approached him at Piri sabz, with a cup brimful of nectar, which the Greeks would have called 'The water of Aganippe,' and rewarded his perseverance with an inspiring draught of it. After his juvenile passions had subsided, we may suppose that his mind took that religious bent which appears in most of his compositions; for there can be no doubt that the following distichs, collected from different odes, relate to the mystical Theology of the *Şūfīs* :—

“ ‘In eternity, without beginning, a ray of thy beauty began to gleam; when love sprang into being, and cast flames over all nature;—on that day thy cheek sparkled even under thy veil, and all this beautiful imagery appeared on the mirror of our fancies.—Rise, my soul; that I may pour thee forth on the pencil of that supreme artist, who comprised in a turn of his compasses all this wonderful scenery!—From the moment when I heard the divine sentence, *I have breathed into man a portion of my spirit*, I was assured that we were His, and He ours.—Where are the glad tidings of union with Thee, that I may abandon all desire of life! I am a bird of holiness, and would fain escape from the net of this world.—Shed, O Lord, from the cloud of heavenly guidance, one cheering shower, before the moment when I must rise up like a particle of dry dust!—The sum of our transactions, in this universe, is nothing: bring us the wine of devotion; for the possessions of this world vanish.—The true object of heart and soul is the glory of union with our beloved; that object really exists, but without it both heart and soul would have no existence!—Oh, the bliss of that day, when I shall depart from this desolate mansion; shall seek rest for my soul, and shall follow the traces of my beloved!—Dancing with love of his beauty, like a mote in a sun-beam, till I reach the spring and fountain of light, whence yon sun derives all his lustre!’

“The couplets which follow relate as indubitably to human love and sensual gratifications :—

“ ‘May the hand never shake which gathered the grapes! may the foot never slip which pressed them!—That poignant liquor, which the zealot calls the mother of sins, is pleasanter and sweeter to me than the kisses of a maiden.—How delightful is dancing to lively notes and the cheerful melody of the flute, especially when we touch the hand of a beautiful maiden,—*Call for wine, and scatter flowers around • we • more*

canst thou ask from fate? Thus spoke the nightingale this morning : what sayest thou, sweet rose, to his precepts?—Bring thy couch to the garden of roses, that thou mayest kiss the cheeks and lips of lovely damsels, quaff rich wine, and smell odoriferous blossoms.—O branch of an exquisite rose-plant ! for whose sake dost thou grow ? Ah ! on whom will that smiling rosebud confer delight ?—The rose would have discoursed on the beauties of my charmer, but the gale was jealous, and stole her breath before she spoke.—In this age, the only friends who are free from blemish are a flask of pure wine and a volume of elegant love songs.—Oh, the joy of that moment, when the self-sufficiency of inebriation rendered me independent of the prince and of his minister !

“ Many zealous admirers of *Hāfiẓ* insist, that by wine he invariably means devotion ; and they have gone so far as to compose a dictionary of words in the language, as they call it, of the *Ṣūfīs*. In that vocabulary sleep is explained by meditation on the divine perfections, and perfume by hope of the Divine favour ; gales are illapses of grace ; kisses and embraces, the raptures of piety ; idolaters, infidels, and libertines are men of the purest religion, and their idol is the Creator himself ; the tavern is a retired oratory, and its keeper a sage instructor : beauty denotes the perfection of the Supreme Being ; tresses are the expansion of his glory ; lips, the hidden mysteries of his essence ; down on the cheek, the world of spirits, who encircle his throne ; and a black mole, the point of indivisible unity : lastly, wantonness, mirth, and inebriety, mean religious ardour and abstraction from all terrestrial thoughts. The poet himself gives a colour, in many passages, to such an interpretation ; and, without it, we can hardly conceive that his poems, or those of his numerous imitators, would be tolerated in a Musalmān country, especially at Constantinople, where they are venerated as divine compositions. It must be admitted, that the sublimity of the mystical allegory, which, like metaphors and comparisons, should be general only, not minutely exact, is diminished, if not destroyed, by an attempt at particular and distinct resemblances ; and that the style is open to dangerous misinterpretation, while it supplies real infidels with a pretext for laughing at religion itself.

On this occasion I cannot refrain from producing a most extraordinary ode, by a *Ṣūfi* of *Bukhārā*, who assumed the poetical surname of '*Iṣmat* :—

“ ‘ Yesterday, half inebriated, I passed by the quarter where the vintners

dwell, to seek the daughter of an infidel who sells wine.—At the end of the street, there advanced before me a damsel, with a fairy's cheeks, who, in the manner of a pagan, wore her tresses dishevelled over her shoulders like the sacerdotal thread. I said, "O thou, to the arch of whose eyebrow the new moon is a slave, what quarter is this, and where is thy mansion?"—She answered, "Cast thy rosary on the ground; bind on thy shoulder the thread of paganism; throw stones at the glass of niety, and quaff wine from a full goblet:—After that, come before me, that I may whisper a word in thine ear: thou wilt accomplish thy journey if thou listen to my discourse."—Abandoning my heart, and rapt in extacy, I ran after her, till I came to a place in which religion and reason forsook me.—At a distance I beheld a company, all insane and inebriated, who came boiling and roaring with ardour from the wine of love;—without cymbals, or lutes, or viols, yet all full of mirth or melody; without wine, or goblet, or flask, yet all incessantly drinking.—When the cord of restraint slipped from my hand, I desired to ask her one question, but she said, "Silence!—This is no square temple, to the gate of which thou canst arrive precipitately; this is no mosque to which thou canst come with tumult, but without knowledge. This is the banquet-house of infidels, and within it all are intoxicated; all, from the dawn of eternity to the day of resurrection, lost in astonishment.—Depart, then, from the cloister, and take the way to the tavern; cast off the cloak of a dervise, and wear the robe of a libertine."—I obeyed: and, if thou desirest the same strain and colour with '*Işmat*, imitate him, and sell this world and the next for one drop of pure wine.'

"Such is the strange religion, and stranger language of the Şūfis; but most of the Asiatic poets are of that religion, and if we think it worth while to read their poems, we must think it worth while to understand them. Their great *Maulavī* assures us, that 'they profess eager desire, but with no carnal affection, and circulate the cup, but no materi goblet; since all things are spiritual in their sect, all is mystery within mystery.' "

مُنْتَخَبَاتِ منظومه

۳۶

جلپیا و نَضْرانیان سر بسر	به پیومدم اندر چلیپا نبود
به بُخّانه رفتم بدیرِ گَهَن	درو هیچ رَنگِ هَویدا نبود
بکعبه کشیدم عَنانِ طَلَب	در آن مَقْصَدِ پیر و بَرّنا نبود
بکویِ هرا رفتم و قندهار	بچستم در آن زیر و بالا نبود
بعداً شدم بر سرِ کوهِ قاف	و آنجا نشانی ز عَنقا نبود
بهفتم زمین و بهفتم سما	در آن بارگاهِ مُعَلّا نبود
ز لوح و قلم باز پرسیدمش	کزو هر دو شان هیچ گویا نبود
بچشمِ خدایینِ خود دیده ام	صفاقی که ذاتِ خدا را نبود
نظر کردم اندر دِلِ خویشتن	درین جاش دیدم دگر جانود
حقیقت چنان مست و حیران شدم	که از هستیم دُرّه پیدا نبود

که چون شمسِ تبریز پاکیزه رو

کسی مست و مدهوش و شیدا نبود

۷ - ترجیع بند از دیوانِ حافظِ شیرازی

آی سروِ سمنبرِ گل اندام	از عارضِ تو خَجَلِ مهِ شام
باز آی که هجرِ جانکدازت	بُرد از دِلِ من قرار و آرام
از دانه و خال و دَمِ زلفت	مُغرِ دِلِ من فُتاده در دام
چون کام نَشُد زِ وصلِ حاصل	قانع شده ام به هجرِ ناکام
مائیم و عمِ فراق و حالی	تا خود بجای رسد سرانجام
جُز محنت و دردِ گوئیا نیست	دُور از تو نصیب ما ز ایام
مقصود و جُودِ حافظا چیست	جُز صُحبتِ یار و باده و جام
حالی چو نمیشود مَهِیا	کام دالم از تو ای دلارام

هـ - غزل از دیوانِ حافظِ شیرازی

ساقیا مایهء شرابِ بیدار	یکدو ساغرِ شرابِ نابِ بیدار
داروی دردِ عشقِ یعنی می	کوست درمانِ شیم و شابِ بیدار
آفتابست و ماهِ باده و جام	در میانِ مه آفتابِ بیدار
بزن این آتش مرا آبی	یعنی آن آتش چو ا بیدار
کُل اگر رفت گو بشادی رو	بادهء ناب چون گلابِ بیدار
غلغلِ قُمّری ار نماند رواست	قلقلِ شیشهء شرابِ بیدار
میکند عقل سرکشیء تمام	گردنش را ز می طنابِ بیدار
یا صوابست یا خطا خوردن	گر خطا هست و گر صوابِ بیدار
غمِ دَورانِ مخور که رقت برفت	نغمهء بربط و ربابِ بیدار
وصل او جز بحوابِ نقّوان دید	داروی کوست اصلِ خوابِ بیدار
کرچه مستم بده دو جامِ دیگر	تا بکُلی شوم خرابِ بیدار

یکدو رطلِ گِرانِ بحافِظِ ده

گر عذابست و گر ثوابِ بیدار

۶ - غزل از دیوانِ مولانا جلالُ الدّین رومی

من آن روز بودم که اَسْمَا نبود	نشان از وجودِ مُسَمّا نبود
نشان گشت مظهرِ سرِ زلفِ یار	بجز مظهرِ حقِ تعالی نبود
مُسَمّا و اَسْمَا ز ما شد پدید	در آن دم که آنجا من و ما نبود
من آن دم بکریم خدا را سجود	که در بطُنِ مریم مسیحا نبود

مُنتَخَبَاتِ مَذْهُومَه

۴ — غزل از دیوانِ حافظِ شیرازی

اگر آن تُرکِ شیرازی بدست آرد دلِ ما را
 بهالِ هندوشِ بِحُشمِ سمرقند و بخارارا
 بده ساقیِ مَیِ باقی که در جنتِ نِخواهی یافت
 کنارِ آبِ رُکناباد و کُلگشتِ مُصلّارا
 فغانِ کینِ لولیانِ شوخ و شیرینکارِ شهر آشوب
 چنان بُردند صبر از دل که تُرکانِ خوانِ یغمارا
 زِ عشقِ ناتمامِ ما جمالِ یارِ مستغنیست
 باب و رنگ و خال و خطِ چه حاجتِ رُویِ زیبارا
 حدیث از مُطرب و مَیِ گو و رازِ دهر کمتر جو
 که کس نکشود و نکشاید بحکمتِ این مُعتمارا
 من از آن حُسنِ روزافزون که یوسف داشت دانستم
 که عِشق از پردهء عِصمتِ بِرُونِ ارد زُلیخارا
 نصیحتِ گوش کن جانا که از جان دوستتر دارند
 جوانانِ سعادت‌مند پندِ پیرِ دانارا
 بدم گفתי و خرسندم عفاكَ اللهُ نِکو گفתי
 جوابِ تلخِ میزید لبِ لعلِ شکرخارا

غزل گفתי و دُرُسُفتی بیا و خوشِ بِعَوانِ حَافِظ

که بر نظم تو افشاند فلکِ عقدِ قُرّبارا

بعد ازین کارهای بَ هَش کن وز دعای بَدَم فراموش کنی
 گرچه یحیی نماند و یافت گزند مر تُرا مَن کنون بوم فرزند
 مَن بجای و بَم تو دل خوش دار کین و حَقْد و دعای بد بگذار
 مادرِ پیر دادِ کار بداد در زمان پیشِ وی زبان کشاد
 گفت ای میر باز ده خبرم مَن بشخصی چگونه غم بخورم
 کی ورا چون تو شه عوض باشد راست چون جوهر و عرض باشد
 با بزرگی که آمدت حاصل هم نباشی بجای وی در دل
 چون وئی را بگوی بتوان کرد که بُوَد مادرش ز اندۀ فرد
 چون توئی با هزار حشمت و جاه نیست مارا بجای آن دلخواه
 اینچنین لفظ چون دُرِ شهوار یادگارست از ان زنِ بیزار
 گشت از ان یک سخن خجل مأمون بعد از ان خود نریخت از کس خون

۳ — غزل از دیوانِ خاقانی

لاله رُخا سمن برا رُوحِ روانِ کیستی سنگدلا ستمگرا آفتِ جانِ کیستی
 در چمنی که رُسته دیده کُلِ ببسته قدرِ شکر شکسته عَیْجِه دهانِ کیستی
 سرو قد تو دیده ام آه الف کشیده ام نرگس دیده دیده ام سروِ روانِ کیستی
 دامِ نهاده میروی مست ز باده میروی شست کشاده میروی سخت تمانِ کیستی
 ابروی تو چو ماه نو برده ز ماه نو گرو ناله و آه مَن شِنو فتنه جانِ کیستی

خاقانی غلام تو مست شده ز جام تو
 جان بدهد بنام تو رُوحِ روانِ کیستی

تُو واپس چَرَامِي بِرِي دَسْت جُود	گُراو مِي برد پيش آتَش سُجُود
تُو از مَن سَلَامِي مَرَاو رَسَن	بِرَو پيرِ دِيرِينَه را باز خَوَان
سَر و رُوي را خَاك بَرْتَن كُند	هَمِي نَالِد و گِرِيه بَر مَن كُند
بخواندش از آن بادِيَه دِلَكِشَان	رَوَان شد بَسُويش نَبِيَّ زَمَان
كِه صَد آفَرِين باد بَر سَر و تَن	چُو نَزْدِيك آمد بَكُفت اَيْن سُخَن
بَسُوبِت فَرِسْتاد مَارَا خُدا	خُدايَت بَكَرد اسْتِجَاب دُعا
بَقُول شَهَادَت بَر آورده قَال	چُو بَشْنيد اَيْن پيرِ دِيرِينَه سَال
اگرچِه گُدا بُود سُلْطَان شُدِه	بِحَمْدِ اللَّهِ آن كَس مُسْلِمَان شُدِه

۲ - حِكَايَت از حَدِيقَه حَكِيم سَنَائِي

رِيخت مَر جَلَق را بِنَاحِق خُون	چُون تَبِه شَد خِلَافَتِ مَأْمُون
كِه كَسِي زَان صِفَت نَدَارَد يَاد	كَرد بَر آلِ بَرْمَك آن بِي دَاد
گشت بَر وِي زَمَانِه تُنَد و دُرُشت	يَحْيِيَّ بِي گُذَاه را چُون كُشت
پير و عاجز زِ كَام دِل مَحْرُوم	مَادَرِي دَاشت يَحْيِيَّ مَظْلُوم
عِيشِ شيرِين بَر و شُدِه چُون زَهَر	جُفَتِ اَنَدَوَه گُشْتَه اَنَدَر دَهَر
عَرَضَه كَرْدَنَد حَالِ مَحْزُون را	باز گُفْتَنَد حَالِ مَأْمُون را
مَمْلَكَت را زَوَال مِيجُوبِذ	كِه دُعَايِ بَدَت هَمِي گُويِذ
باز خَوَاه از عَجْوزَه عَذَرِ گُناه	دَلِ او خُوش كَن و زِ حَقْد بَكَاه
بَسَر كَشَادَه بَعْدَرِ جُرْمِ زَبَان	رَفَت مَأْمُون شَبِي زِ خَلْق نَهَان
رَاه و سَامَانِ كَارِ خُود آن دِيد	دُر و گُوهَر بَنَدُو بَسِي بَخْشِيد
چُون قُضَا رَفَت زَارِي تُو چِه سَوَد	گُفْتَش اِي مَادَرِ آن قُضَائِي بُوَد

مُنْتَخَبَاتِ مَنْظُومَه

۱ — حكايت از بوستان شَيْخِ سَعْدِيِّ شِيرَازِي

شُنیدم که يك هفته این اَسِیل
 ز فرخنده خُوِيِ خُورْدِي پگاه
 برون رفت و هر جَانِبي بِنَگَرِید
 به تنها يکي در بیابان چو بید
 بدلداریش مَرَحَبَائِي بگفت
 که ای چشمهای مرا مُردُمک
 نعم گفت و برجست و برداشت کام
 رفیقان مِهْمَان سَرایِ خَلِیل
 بفرمود ترتیب کردند خوان
 چو بِسْمِ اللّهِ آغاز کردند جَمْع
 چُنین گفت کای پیر دیرینه روز
 نه شرطست وقتی که روزي خُورِي
 بگفتا نگیرم طریقی بدست
 بدانست پیغمبر نیک فال
 بخواری براندش چو بیگانه دید
 سُروش آمد از کِرْدگارِ جَلِیل
 منش داده صد سال روزي و جام

نیامد بِمِهْمَان سَرایِ خَلِیل
 مگر بینوای در آید ز راه
 در اطرافِ وادی نَگه کرد و دید
 سر و مویش از برفِ پیری سپید
 برسم کریمان صلائي بگفت
 يکي مُردَمي کُن بزان و نمک
 که دانست خُلُقش عَلَیه السّلام
 بعزت نشانَدند پیرِ ذَلِیل
 نِشَسْتند بر هر طرف همکُنان
 ز پیرش نیامد حدیثي بِسَمْع
 چوپیران نِي بِنِمتِ صدق و سوز
 که نام خُداوندِ روزي برِي
 که نشنیدم از پیرِ آذر پرست
 که گُهرست پیرِ تَبه کرده حال
 که مُنکِر بُود پیشِ پاکان پلید
 بهیبت ملامت کُنان کایِ خَلِیل
 تَرَا نفرت آمد ازو يک زمان

شه مات میکنم و گاهی مات میشوم * خطیب گفت مات بچه طور میشوی و وقتی که مات میکنی چه کار میکنی ؟ مجذوب گفت هنگامی که مات میشوم نقدش بمسکینان نفقه میدهم و گاهی که بازی میکنم خداوند عزوجل از بندگان خویش مرا میدهند * اکنون بازیم از دست رفت و پنجاه دینار خسارت پذیرفت * این بگفت و خریطه از جیب بر آورد و پنجاه دینار از آن بخطیب داد و سر در راه خود نهاد * خطیب ازین ماجرای عجیب سخت درماند و ندانست که این زر را چه توان کرد * کام ناکام روان شد و نقد را بقفرا داد و ازین ساخته غریب همسایگان را مطلع کرد * چون شب درآمد باز همان حالت دوشینه معاینه دید — و آرزومند دیدار او گردید * هرگاه نزد او رسید بادب سلام نمود * مجذوب جواب سلام گفته پرده راز بکشد و گفت از نفع و زیان چاره نیست * این بار من شاه را مات نمودم و تقدی گران یافتم * خطیب گفت چه قدر یافتی ؟ گفت پانصد دینار بدست من آمد * الحال حامل کیسه نقد توئی که خدای تعالی برای دادن آن نزد من ترا فرستاده است * و آن روز خطیب نقد گران یافته بود — بر غیب دانی او حیران بماند و جبراً و قهراً پانصد دینار حواله او نمود * و یقین دانست که این مرد حیل ساز شطرنج باز رهن است * ترسان و لرزان سراسیمه بگریخت و بر نادانی و حماقت خود آگاه گردید و کسی را ازین واردات اطلاع نکرد که حمل بر حق خواهند نمود *

رفوگر کیسه را شناخت و گفت قاضی این شهر مرا برای رفو داده بود *
پادشاه قاضی را طلبید و گفت بر دیانت تو اعتماد تمام داشتم * بنابر
این منصب قضا بقو دادم * نپیدانستم که دزدی * مال این شخص
چرا دزدیدی * گفت ای خداوند که میگوید ؟ گفت من میگویم * پس
کیسه را نمود و رفو را نشان داد * قاضی شرمزده شد * پادشاه قاضی را
در زندان فرستاد و مالک کیسه را فرمود که نقد خود از قاضی بگیر *
قاضی ناچار نقد او را داد *

۷۴ آورده اند که در زمان پیشین خطیبی بزرگ بتفرج بلدان
بیرون رفت * هر شام در شهری و هر بامداد بر رهنگداری میگذرانید *
شی در سرای رسید و بساط راحت چید — بعد فراغ طعام بالای بام
برآمد و هر سو نظری افکند * از دور آوازی موهوم بگوشش رسید *
یکی را بدریافت آن روان کرد * خادم دیده و شنیده عرض نمود *
خطیب نمود او بسمع قبول نفرمود — خود بر اثرش روان شد * چون
بدانجا رسید دید که مجردي مجذوب است و از عقل بالکل مسلوب *
بعد ادای تعظیم گفت که در چه کار مشغولی که از نعم دنیا ملولی ؟
گفت با حریف خود بازی میکنم * خطیب گفت حریف تو کیست
و بازی تو چیست ؟ گفت حریف من خداوند گنج است و بازی
من شطرنج * خطیب گفت چرا بازی میکنی و خود را در تنگ پیل
حرمان می افکني ؟ مجذوب گفت تا از دست برد زمان رهائی یابم
و کشتش بخورم * خطیب گفت از حریف خود بازی مییابی یا رخ می
تازی ؟ مجذوب پیاده وار سراسیمه و گج می بر زبان آورده گفت گاهی

۷۳ شخصی دو هزار روپیه در کیسه سر بهر به قاضي سپرد و خود
 بسفر رفت * چون باز آمد کیسه خود همچنان سر بهر از قاضي گرفت
 و کشاد فلوس دید * با قاضي مواخذة نمود قاضي گفت برو دروغ
 ميگوئي مرا روپيه ها نموده نسپرده بودي کیسه سر بهر چنان که سپردی
 باز گرفتي * مردمان قاضي اورا راندند * آن شخص پيش پادشاه رفت
 و احوال خود عرض کرد * سلطان اندک تأمل نموده فرمود که حالاً
 برو و کیسه را نزد من بدار انصاف تو خواهم داد * روز دیگر پادشاه
 مسند نو که بر تخت بود اندک پاره نمود و بشکار رفت * قرآشي که
 آن روز نوبت خدمت او بود چون مسند را پاره دید ترسید و لرزه بر
 اندام او افتاد و قرآش دیگر را نمود و گفت اگر پادشاه خواهد دید
 مرا خواهد گشت * پرسید که دیگری این سخن شنیده است یا مسند را
 دیده ؟ گفت نه * گفت خاطر جمع دار درین شهر رفوگری است کامل
 مسند پيش او ببر او همچنان رفو خواهد کرد که کسی نخواهد دریافت *
 قرآش بدو کان او رفت و مسند بر فوگر داد و گفت هر چه بخواهي ترا
 بدهم ايکن بخوي رفو کن رفوگر نیم دينار خواست * قرآش يك دينار
 اورا بخشید * رفوگر در یکشب مسند را رفو کرده داد * قرآش روز دیگر آنرا
 بر تخت گسترد * پادشاه چون مسند درست دید از قرآش پرسید که
 این مسند که رفو کرد ؟ قرآش تجاهل نمود * پادشاه فرمود که هیچ مترس
 براي مصلحتي این را پار کرده بودم — قرآش نشان داد * پادشاه آن
 رفوگرا طلبید و پرسید که مثل این کیسه رفو کرده ؟ گفت بلي *
 گفت اگر آن کیسه را بيني شناسي ؟ گفت آري * پادشاه کیسه را نمود *

حکایات لطیف

قسمت کردند * برادرِ کلان حصّه خود را به برادرِ خرد سپرد و گفت
 بزنی من بده * چون او بخانه رسید حصّه برادر را بزنی او داد مگر لعل
 نداد * بعد سه سال برادرِ کلان از سفر بخانه آمد پاره لعل پیشِ زن
 خود ندید * از برادر پرسید که لعل چه شد * گفت بزنی تو دادم *
 گفت او میگوید که نیافتم * گفت دروغ میگوید * آن مرد زن خود را
 تنبیه آغاز کرد * زن گریخت و پیشِ قاضی رفت و احوالِ خود باز نمود *
 قاضی شوهرِ او را با برادرِ او طلبید و از برادرِ او پرسید که چون لعل
 باین زن سپردی کسی آن وقت حاضر بود ؟ گفت دو کس * قاضی
 فرمود بطلب * او آنها را اندکی نقد داد و گفت با من بیائید و پیشِ
 قاضی بدروغ گواهی دهید * القصّه آن هردو گواهی دادند * قاضی شوهرِ
 زن را فرمود که برو و از زنِ خود پاره لعل بگیر * زن گریان پیشِ
 سلطان رفت و احوالِ خود عرض کرد * سلطان فرمود چرا پیشِ قاضی
 نمیروی ؟ گفت رفته بودم لیکن بخوبی انصاف نکرد * سلطان آن
 هردو برادر و گواهان را طلبید و هر یک را جدا کرد و موم داد که بصورتِ
 آن لعل بسازید * آن هردو برادر یکسان ساختند و آن هردو گواهان
 بصورتِ مختلف * سلطان زن را فرمود که تو هم بساز * عرض کرد که
 لعل گاهی ندیدم چگونه سازم * سلطان گواهان را سیاست فرمود که اگر
 راست بگوئید خواهم گذاشت و گرنه خواهم کُشت * ناچار عرض
 کردند بدروغ گواهی دادیم * سلطان برادرِ خرد را چند قازیانّه زد اقرار
 کرد که تقصّر کردم * پادشاه بر قاضی عتاب فرمود که چرا بخوبی انصاف
 نکردی و لعل را بآن زن دهانیدی *

زر بتو سپرد؟ گفت نه * قاضي جوانرا فرمود کسي گواه داري؟ گفت نه * قاضي پيرمرد را گفت سوگند بخور * جوان گريان شد و گفت اورا از سوگند هيچ باک نيست بارها سوگند دروغ خورده است * قاضي جوان را گفت آنوقت که زر باو سپردی کجا نشسته بودی * گفت زير درختي * گفت چرا گفتي که گواه ندارم؟ آن درخت گواه تُست نزد آن درخت برَو و بگو که قاضي ترا مي طلبد * پير مرد تبسم کرد * جوان گفت اي قاضي مي ترسم که درخت از حکم تو نخواهد آمد * قاضي گفت مهربان من برو و بگو که اين مهربان قاضي است البته خواهد آمد * جوان مهربان قاضي گرفت و رفت * قاضي بعد ساعتي از پير مرد پرسيد که آن جوان نزد درخت رسیده باشد * گفت نه * چون جوان نزد درخت رفت و مهربان قاضي نمود و گفت قاضي ترا مي طلبد از درخت هيچ نشنيد * غمگين باز آمد و گفت مهربان تو درخت را نمودم هيچ جواب نداد * قاضي گفت درخت آمد و گواهي داده باز رفت * پير مرد گفت اي قاضي اين چه سخن است هيچ درخت اينجا نه آمد * قاضي گفت راست ميگوئي نه آمد ليکن آنوقت که از تو پرسيدم که جوان نزد درخت رسيد جواب دادي که نرسيد * اگر تو زير آن درخت نقد نگرفتي چرا نگفتي که کدام درخت است آنرا نديدانم * از اين معلوم ميشود که جوان راست ميگويد * پير مرد الزام يافت و زر بچوان داد * ۷۲ دو برادر مفلس بسفر رفتند و در راه کيسه پُر از زر و دو پارچه لعل يافتند * برادر خورد گفت که غرض من حاصل شد حالا بخانه خواهم رفت * برادر بزرگ گفت سیر جهان خواهم کرد * آن زير را

حکایات لطیف

مدّت از سفر باز آمد و رویه از عطار خواست * عطار گفت دروغ
 ، یگوئی مرا نه سپرده * دانشمند باوی دراوخت * مردمان جمع شدند
 و دانشمندرا تکذیب کردند و گفتند این عطار بسیار دیانت دار است
 گاهی خیانت نکرد اگر با این مناقشه خواهی کرد سزا خواهی یافت *
 دانشمند ناچار شد و احوال بر کاغذی نوشت و پادشاه را نمود * پادشاه
 فرمود برو نزد دوکان عطار سه روز بنشین و او را هیچ مگو چهارم روز آن
 طرف خواهم رقت و ترا سلام خواهم کرد سوای جواب سلام هیچ
 بامن نگوئی * چون از آنجا بروم نقد خود از عطار بخواه * آنچه او بگوید مرا
 خبر کن * دانشمند موافق حکم پادشاه بر دوکان عطار نشست * روز
 چهارم پادشاه با حشمت بسیار آن طرف رفت چون دانشمندرا دید
 اسپرا استاده کرد و بر دانشمند سلام خواند * دانشمند جواب سلام
 گفت * پادشاه فرمود ای برادر گاهی نزد من نمی آئی و هیچ احوال خود
 با من نمیگوئی * دانشمند اندک سر جنبانید و دیگر هیچ نگفت *
 عطار این همه میدید و می ترسید * چون پادشاه رفت عطار دانشمندرا
 گفت که هرگاه نقد مرا سپردی کجا بودم و کدام شخص نزد من حاضر
 بود باز بگو شاید فراموش کرده باشم * دانشمند همه احوال باز گفت *
 عطار گفت راست می گوئی حالا مرا یاد آمد القصّه هزار روپیه
 دانشمندرا داد و عذر بسیار نمود *

۷۱ جوانی پیرمردی را صد دینار سپرد و بسفر رفت * چون باز آمد
 دینار خود خواست * پیرمرد انکار کرد که مرا نداده * جوان همه احوال
 پیشی فاضی ظاهر نمود * قاضی پیرمرد را طلبید و پرسید که این جوان

و در دست او از خاک است از خاک چگونه او را رنج رسید؟ آن شخص

شرمندۀ گردید قاضی جواب دروش بسیار پسندید *

۶۹ شخصی پیش پادشاه رفت و گفت دی شب مردی از فوج پادشاهی بزور درخانه من آمد و با کنیز من زنا کرد * پادشاه فرمود که اگر آن مرد باز در خانه تو بیاید هماندم مرا خبر کن * شب دوم آن مرد باز آمد و در خانه او رفت * صاحب خانه پادشاه را خبر داد * پادشاه شمشیری در دست گرفت و با او روان شد * چون بخانه او رسید اول چراغ را کشت و بعد آن آن مرد را بقتل رسانید و باز چراغ را طلبید و روی آن مرد دید و خدا را شکر کرد و صاحب خانه را گفت هر طعام که این وقت درخانه تو موجود باشد بیار * صاحب خانه طعام آورد پادشاه بسیار بخوشی خورد * صاحب خانه پرسید که ای خداوند بچه سبب اول چراغ را کشتید بعد از آن آن مرد را بقتل رسانید و چون روی آن مرد دیدید خدا را شکر کردید و طعام بیوقت خوردید؟ پادشاه فرمود که پنداشته بودم که سوای پسر من کسی را چنین قدرت نیست از این سبب اول چراغ را کشتم که اگر روی پسر خواهم دید از شفقت او را کشتن نخواهم توانست * چون کشته شد چراغ طلبیدم و روی او دیدم و خدا را شکر کردم که پسر من نیست * و آن وقت که از من انصاف خواستی با خود گفتم که تا آن مرد را نکشم هیچ بخورم * از آن وقت هیچ نخورده بودم از این سبب سخت گرسنه بودم و طعام بی وقت خوردم *

۷۰ دانشمندی هزار رویه عطاری را سپرد و بسفر رفت * بعد

حکایات لطیف

مبادا که دزدان اسپ را برند * گفت ای خداوند بیدار هستم چگونه دزدان خواهند آمد * سوار گفت اگر خفتن میخوای بمخسپ من بیدار خواهم ماند * گفت مرا خواب نمی آید * سوار باز خفت و چون ساعتی شب باقی ماند بیدار شد سائس را پرسید چه میکنی * گفت در فکر هستم که اسپ را دزد برده است و فردا زین را من بر سر خواهم برداشت یا صاحب *

۶۷ شخصی پیش درویشی رفت و سه سوال کرد * اول آنکه چرا میگوئی که خدا همه جا حاضر است هیچ جا نمی بینم بنها کجاست * دوم آنکه انسان را برای تقصیری چرا سیاست میکنند ؟ هرچه میکند خدا میکند انسان را هیچ قدرت نیست و بی ارادت خدا هیچ نمی تواند کرد و اگر انسان را قدرت بودی همه کارها برای خود بهتر کردی * سیوم آنکه خدا شیطان را در آتش دوزخ چگونه عقوبت تواند کرد زیرا که سرشت او از آتش است و آتش در آتش چه اثر خواهد کرد ؟ درویش کلوخی بزرگ بر سر او زد * آن شخص گریان پیش قاضی رفت و گفت از فلان درویش سه سوال کردم بر سر من چنان کلوخی زد که سر من درد میکند و هیچ جواب نداد * قاضی درویش را طلبید و گفت چرا کلوخ بر سر او زدی و جواب سوال او ندادی ؟ درویش گفت که آن کلوخ جواب سخن اوست * میگوید که درد در سر دارد بنماید کجا است تا من خدا را باو بنمایم * و چرا پیش حضرت نالشی من نمود ؟ هرچه کردم خدا کرد بی ارادت خدا او را نزد من مرا چه قدرت است ؟

کرد * روز دیگر قاضي آن صراف را طلبید و گفت کارهاي بسیار بمن
پیش آمده است تنها کردن نمیتوانم ترا نایب خود کردن میخواهم زیرا
که متدین هستی * صراف قبول کرد و بسیار خوش گردید چون بخانه
رفت قاضي آن شخص را طلبید و گفت حالا مال خود از صراف بجواه
البتّه خواهد داد * شخص مذکور پیش صراف رفت و صراف چون
روي او دید گفت بیا بیا خوش آمدی مال تو فراموش کرده بودم
دي شب مرا یاد آمد * القصّه مال باو داد و از طبع نیابت پیش
قاضي رفت * قاضي گفت امروز پیش پادشاه رفته بودم شنیدم که
کاري بزرگ ترا سپردن میخواهد خدا را شکر کن مرتبه بزرگ خواهی
یافت حالا نایب دیگر براي خود تلاش خواهم کرد * القصّه قاضي اورا
بدین حيله رخصت کرد *

۶۶ سوارى در شهري رفت شنید که اینجا دزدان بسیار اند * وقت
شب سائس را گفت که تو بخسپ من بیدار خواهم ماند زیرا که مرا بر
تو اعتماد نیست * سائس گفت اي خداوند این چه سخن است ؟
نمی پسندم که من در خواب باشم و صاحب بیدار زهار اینچنین
نخواهم کرد * القصّه صاحب او خفت و بعد یکپاس بیدار گردید
سائس را گفت چه میکنی * گفت در فکر هستم که خدا زمین را برآب
چگونه گسترند * گفت میتروسم که دزدان آیند و ترا خبر نشود * گفت اي
خداوند خاطر جمع دارید خبردار هستم * سوار باز خفت و نصف
شب بیدار شد و پرسید اي سائس چه میکنی * گفت در فکرم که
خدا آسمان را چگونه بي ستون استاده کرد * گفت در فکر تو میتروسم

حکایات لطیف

که از طرف حضرت با این شخص دو هزار روبیه را شرط نمودم و بازی نیاقتم حالا این شخص برای زر پیش حضرت آمده است * پادشاه تبسم کرد و زر او را بخشید و فرمود گاهی از طرف من با کسی قمار نمباز * دیگر هیچ از تو نخواهم گرفت و نه ترا چیزی خواهم داد *

۶۴ آورده اند که سلطان محمود ایاز را بسیار دوست داشتی ازین سبب همه ارکان دولت برو تحسد بردند و پادشاه را گفتند که ایاز هر روز تنها به جواهرخانه میرود و معلوم میشود که چیزی می دزدد و گرنه در جواهرخانه او را چه کار است * پادشاه گفت هر گاه بچشم خود خواهم دید باور خواهم کرد * روز دیگر پادشاه را خبر دادند که ایاز تنها در جواهرخانه رفته است پادشاه از غرقه درون جواهرخانه نظر کرد چه می بیند که ایاز صندوقی را کشاده پارچه کهنه و غلیظ پوشیده است * پادشاه درون تشریف برد پرسید چرا چنین پارچه پوشیده * عرض کرد که ای خداوند چون در بندگی حضرت نبودم چنین پارچه داشتم حالا که بدولت خداوند پارچه های پاکیزه دارم جامه کهنه خود هر روز می بینم و می پوشم تا حالت قدیم خود را فراموش نکنم و قدر نعمت خداوندی شناسم * پادشاه چون این جواب شنید پسندید و او را در کنار کشید و مرتبه او بزرگ کرد *

۶۵ شخصی مال بسیار صراف را سپرد و بسفر رفت * چون باز آمد تقاضا نمود * صراف انکار کرد و قسم خورد که مرا نه سپرده * آن شخص پیش قاضی رفت و احوال خود گفت * قاضی تأمل کرد و فرمود کس را مگو که فلان صراف مال نمیدهد تذریری برای مال تو خواهم

درختانِ گندم دید از قدِّ آدم درازتر * پادشاه متعجب شد و گفت
چنین دراز درختانِ گندم گاهی ندیدم * وزیر عرض کرد که ای
خداوند در وطن من درختانِ گندم همچو قدِ فیل بلند میشوند *
پادشاه تبسم نمود * وزیر با خود گفت که پادشاه سخن من دروغ
پنداشت از این سبب تبسم کرد * چون از سیر باز آمد خطَّ بهرمانِ
وطن خود برای چند درختانِ گندم فرستاد * تا که خطَّ آنجا رسید
فصلِ گندم گذشته بود * القصّه بعدِ یکسال درختانِ گندم از آنجا
رسیدند * وزیر پیشِ پادشاه بُرد * پادشاه پرسید چرا آوردی * عرض
کرد که در سالِ گذشته روزی عرض کرده بودم که درختانِ گندم همچو
قدِ فیل بلند می شوند تبسم کردید * با خود گفتم که سخن من دروغ
پنداشتید * برای تصدیقِ سخن خود آوردم * پادشاه گفت حالا باور
کردم لیکن زنهار پیشِ کسی چنین سخن مگو که بعدِ سالی باور کند *

۶۳ روزی پادشاهی بر بامِ قصرِ خود نشسته بود * شخصی را زیر
دیوار استاده دید که مرغی در دست گرفته می نمود * پادشاه او را
طلبید و پرسید چرا مرغ بمن می نهائی * گفت ای خداوند با
شخصی از طرفِ حضرت شرط کردم و این مرغ در بازی یافتم برای
خداوند آورده ام * پادشاه خوشنود گردید و مرغ را در مطبخ فرستاد *
بعد از دو سه روز باز آن شخص پیشِ پادشاه آمد و گوسپندی آورد
و گفت این هم از نام آنحضرت در بازی یافته ام * پادشاه آنرا نیز قبول
کرد * شایوم بار پیشِ پادشاه رفت و شخصی دیگر را با خود برد * چون
پادشاه او را تهنیت دید پرسید برای من هیچ نه آورده * عرض کرد

حکایات لطیف

میانند چنین میشد * اعرابی سر بالا کرد و گفت سَک من از چه سبب مُرد * گفت گوشتِ شترِ تو بسیار خورد * پرسید شتر چگونه مُرد * گفت زنِ تو مُرد از این سبب کسی اورا گاه و دانه و آب نداد * پرسید زن چگونه مُرد گفت در غمِ پسرِ تو بسیار گریست و سنگ بر سر و سینه زد * پرسید پسر چگونه مُرد گفت خانه برو افتاد * اعرابی چون این احوالِ خانه خرابی شنید خاك بر سر انداخت و طعام را هاجا گذاشت و طرفِ خانه خود روانه شد * آن شخص بدین حکمت طعام یافت *

۶۱ بخیلی خربطه صد دینار کم کرد * چندانکه طلب نمود کم یافت * گفت هر که یافته باشد بیارد که ازان ده دینار ازان اوست * اتفاقاً بدست صالحی افتاد و بخیل را بداد و ایفای وعده خواست * لثیم که حبه سیم را بصد جان عزیز میداشت گفت که درین خربطه یک صد و ده دینار بود حقّ خود گرفته دیگر چه میخواهی * مرد نیکو سرشت پیش قاضی رفت * قاضی مدعا علیه را طلبید و پرسید که وفای وعده چرا نمیکنی و حقّ این بیچاره نمیدهی ؟ گفت حقّ خود گرفته است دیگر چه میخواهد * قاضی خربطه اش طلبید دید که همچنان سر بهمر است * گفت که تو میگوئی در خربطه مقفود یکصد و ده دینار بود و درین خربطه یکصد دینار است این خربطه تو نیست از جای دیگر طلب کن و این کیسه حواله این مرد نما که ازان دیگر است و مالک این دیگر بوده باشد * و آن مرد را گفت که تو این کیسه را امانت نزد خود دار تا که مالک آن پیدا شود *

۶۲ روزی پادشاهی با وزیر برای سیر رفت بکشتزاری رسید

این عطر مدّه لیکن تو که جان و دلِ منی اگر بگارت نیاید بچه کار آید *
 چون حریف از آن جا بر آمد جاسو سان بیوی عطر سر راهش
 گرفتند و اسیر کرده پیشِ پادشاه بُردند * پادشاه آن شخص را طلبید و
 گفت حریفِ زنِ تو حاضر است اورا ببر و بکش یا بخش *

۵۹ زنی با زنِ همسایه خود دشمنی داشت * شنی می بسیار خورد
 و مست شد و طفلِ خود را کشت و در خانه زنِ همسایه انداخت و
 صبح برو تهمت نهاد که طفل مرا کشته است و اورا پیش قاضی
 برد * قاضی اول زنِ همسایه را در خلوت طلبید و بسیار ترسانید و
 گفت راست بگو و گرنه ترا خواهم کشت * زن قسم خورد و انکار کرد *
 قاضی گفت که اگر روبروی من برهنه شوی سخنِ نو راست پندارم *
 زن از حیا سر فرو کرد و گفت مرا کشته شدن قبول است لیکن زنهار
 برهنه نخواهم شد * قاضی اورا رخصت کرد و زن فریادی را در خلوت
 طلبید و گفت اگر پیشِ من برهنه شوی سخنِ تو باور کنم * آن زن
 خواست که خود را برهنه کند * قاضی اورا منع کرد و گفت که پسرا
 خود کشتی * چون چند تازیانه اورا زد اقرار کرد که خود تقصیر کردم و
 تهمت برو نهادم * القصّه قاضی اورا بر دار کشید *

۶۰ شخصی گرسنه میرفت اعرابی را دید که بر کناره برکه طعام
 میخورد * نزد او رفت و گفت از طرفِ خانه تو می آیم * اعرابی پرسید
 که زن و فرزند و شترِ من همه بجزیبت اند * گفت بلی * اعرابی
 خاطر جمع شد و باز بران شخص نظر نکرد * آن شخص آغاز کرد که
 ای اعرابی این سگ که حالا بحضورِ تو نشسته است اگر سگِ تو زنده

حکایات لطیف

— دستور آن است که جوشن بر اندام آزموده میشود از این سبب

پوشیده‌ام * پادشاه این سخن پسندید و او را انعام بخشید *

۵۷ جماعتی نزد قاضی قرضدار خود را آوردند و گفتند که این مرد

از ما هزار دینار قرض گرفته است و نمیدهد * قاضی باو گفت که چه

میگوئی * گفت ایشان راست میگویند و دعوای ایشان حق است *

غایتش اینکه این مقدار فرصت از ایشان میخواهم که گله شترهای خود

را بفروشم و باغها را بگروکنم و حق ایشان را ادا سازم * آن جماعت

گفتند واللہ سراپا دروغ میگوید مالک یک دینار نیست و یک وجب

زمین در ملک خود ندارد مالک یک کوسفند نیست چه جای گله

شتران * قرضدار جواب داد که ای عدالت‌پنہا اکنون اقرار ایشان

بمفلسی و بیچیزیء من استمع نمودی پس چگونه از مفلس چیزی طلب

می نمایند * قاضی رو به ایشان کرد و گفت المفلس فی امان اللہ و او را

از دست آنها خلاص کرد *

۵۸ شخصی پیش پادشاهی رفت و عرض کرد که مردی همیشه در

خانہء من می آید و با زن من دوستی دارد لیکن گاهی او را نمی بینم

و نمیدانم که کیست میخواهم که گرفتارش کنم از حضرت آمیدوارانصاف

ام * پادشاه شیشهء عطر باو داد و فرمود که بزین خود سپار و بگو که

کسی را مدہ * آن شخص همچنان کرد * پادشاه جاسوس چندرا بر

گماشت که گرد خانہء او بنشینند و از پارچہء هر کسی که بوی عطر

آید او را گرفته بیازند * القصہ حریف قابو یافته نزد زن رفت * زن عطر را

در پارچہء او مالید و گفت که شوهر من اگرچه مرا فرمود که کسی را

جا کرده است — و در مجلس من آمده اند * چند کس همان وقت ریشهای خود را از دست پاک کردند — و معلوم شد که آنها دزدان اند *

۵۵ سوداگران پیش پادشاهی رفتند و اسپانرا بر او عرض نمودند * پادشاه بسیار پسندید و خرید و دولت رویه زیاده از قیمت بسوداگران داد و فرمود — که از مملکت خود باز اسپانرا بیارید * سوداگران رخصت شدند * روزی پادشاه در حالت خوشی و مستی وزیر را گفت که اسامیء جمیع احمقان بنویس * وزیر عرض کرد که پیش ازین نوشته ام و اول نامها نام حضرتست * پرسید چرا ؟ گفت سوداگران را دولت رویه که برای آوردن اسپان بی ضامی و اطلاع مساکین آنها عنایت شد — علامت حماقت است * پادشاه گفت اگر سوداگران اسپانرا بیارند پس چه باید کرد ؟ گفت اگر بیارند نام حضرت از دفتر احمقان محو خواهم کرد و نام سوداگران آنجا خواهم نوشت *

۵۶ پادشاهی آهنگری را فرمود که جوشنیء خوب برای من تیار کن * آهنگر تیار کرده پیش پادشاه برد * پادشاه بقصد آزمودن جوشن را بر زمین نهاد و شمشیر بر آن زد — دو نیم شد * آهنگر را فرمود که اگر باز چنین جوشن خواهی ساخت سرتو دو نیم خواهم کرد * آهنگر بجانهء خود رفت * دختری داشت — با او این احوال گفت * دختر اورا مصلحت داد که باز جوشن بساز * این بار من پیش پادشاه خواهم برد * القصه آهنگر جوشن را ساخت * دختر او آن جوشن را پوشید و شمشیری در دست گرفت و پیش پادشاه رفت و عرض کرد که حالاً جوشن را بیارم * پادشاه گفت چرا این را پوشیده * گفت ای خداوند

حکایات لطیف

مرد که تقدرا بزور از تو گرفتن نتوانست — بی رضای تو چگونه بد زنا کرد؟ تو دروغ گوئی — برو و نقد باو بسپار و باز اینچنین افترا مکن *

۵۳ دو کس مال خود پیرزنی را سپردند و گفتند — که هرگاه ما هردو خواهیم آمد خواهیم گرفت * بعد چند روز شخصی از آنها نزد زن آمد و گفت — شریک من مرد — حالا مال مرا بده * پیرزن ناچار شد و داد * پس چند روز شخص دیگر آمد و مال خواست * زن گفت که شریک تو آمده بود و ترا مرده ظاهر ساخت — هر چند مبالغه کردم لیکن سخن من نشنید — همه مال را بُرد * شخص مذکور زن را پیش قاضی بُرد و انصاف خواست * قاضی بعد از تأمل دریافت که زن بی تقصیر است — فرمود که تو اول شرط کرده بودی که هرگاه ما هردو شریک خواهیم آمد مال خواهیم گرفت * تو شریک خود را بیار و مال بگیرد — تنها چگونه بیایی؟ مرد لا جواب شده راه خود پیش گرفت *

۵۴ در شهری انبار پنبه دزدی رفت * پنبه فروشان شکایت به پادشاه بردند * پادشاه هر چند که تجسس فرمود دزدی را نیافت * امیری عرض کرد که اگر فرمان باشد دزدان را بگیرم * پادشاه حکم داد * امیر بخانه خود رفت و خورد و بزرگ شهر را ببانه ضیافت طلبید * چون همه مردمان جمع شدند و نشستند امیر در آن مجلس رفت و بر روی همه مردمان نظر کرد و گفت — چه حرامزاده و بیحیا و احمق مردمان اند که پنبه دزدیده اند؟ و ریزهای پنبه در ریشهای ایشان

حکایات لطیف

ابراهیم جانی که یکی درمی روده و یکی بیرون می آید خانی باشد نه سراتی

۵۱ بخیلی دوستی را گفت يك هزار رویه نزد من است می خواهم که این رویه ها را بیرون از شهر دفن کنم — و سوائی تو با کسی این راز نگوی. * القصه هر دو کسان بیرون شهر رفته زیر درختی نقد مذکور را دفن کردند * بعد چند روز بخیل تنها زیر آن درخت رفت — از نقد هیچ نشان نیافت * با خود گفت که سوائی آن دوست کسی دیگر نبود — لیکن اگر از او پرسم هرگز اقرار نخواهد کرد * پس بخانه او رفت و گفت — بسیار نقد بدست من آمده است — می خواهم که هاجا نهیم لیکن اگر فردا بیائی با هم برویم * دوست مذکور بطبع نقد بسیار آن تقدرا آجا باز نهاد * بخیل روز دیگر آجا تنها رفت — نقد خود یافت — حکمت خود را پسندید و باز بر دوستی دوستان اعتماد نکرد *

۵۲ زنی پیش قاضی رفت و گفت که فلان مرد با من بزور زنا کرد * قاضی آن مرد را طلبید و پرسید که چرا آبروی این زن را بخی؟ مرد انکار کرد * قاضی فرمود که ده رویه جرمانه باین زن بده * مرد ناچار بموجب حکم قاضی زر بزن داد * چون زن بیرون رفت قاضی مرد را فرمود — برو و نقد خود از زن باز گیر * مرد چون این حکم یافت دوید — و هر چند خواست که رویه از زن بزور بگیرد نتوانست * زن پیش قاضی باز آمد و عرض کرد که آن مرد رویه از من بزور میگیرد هنوز نداده ام — اگر مرضی حضرت است بدهم * قاضی گفت

۴۹ غلامی از نزد صاحبِ خود گریخت * بعدِ چند روز صاحبِ او در شهرِ دیگر رفت * آنجا غلام را دید و او را گرفت و گفت — چرا گریختی؟ غلام دست در دامنِ خواجه زده گفت — غلام من هستی نقدِ بسیار از من دزدیدی و گریختی — حالا که ترا یافته ام — بر تو سیاست خواهم نمود * القصّه هردو پیش قاضی رفتند و انصاف خواستند * قاضی آن هردو را نزد درِیچه استاده کرد و فرمود که بیکبار هردو از درِیچه سرها بیرون کنید * چون سر بیرون کردند قاضی جلاد را فرمود که شمشیر بر سرِ غلام بزن * غلام چون این سخن بشنید در حالِ سرِ خود اندرون کشید — و صاحبِ او اصلاً نمجذیبید * قاضی غلام را سیاست کرد — و بصاحبِ او سپرد *

۵. روزی ابراهیم ادهم بر درِ سرایِ خویش نشستۀ بود و غلامانِ نزد او صف زده * ناگاه درویشی در آمد — با دلقی و انبانی و عصائی * خواست که در سرایِ ابراهیم رود * غلامان گفتند آی پیر گجائی روی؟ پیر گفت درین خان می روم * گفتند این خانه پادشاه بلخست نه خان * ابراهیم فرمود تا او را پیش آوردند — گفت آی درویش این سرای منست * پیر گفت آی ابراهیم این خانه اول از آن کی بوده است؟ گفت از آن جدّم * گفت چون او در گذشت از آن کی شد؟ گفت از آن پدرم * گفت چون پدرت بُرد از آن کی شد؟ گفت از آن من * گفت چون تو بییری کرا باشد؟ گفت پسر مرا * گفت آی

۴۷ روزی امیری بر میج تیر می انداخت تیراندازان بسیار آنجا حاضر بودند * تیر کسی بر میج نپرسید * فقیر آنجا رفت و از امیر چیزی سؤال کرد * امیر تیر و کمان خود در دست فقیر داد و فرمود — میج را بزن * فقیر تیر بر میج پرتاب کرد — اتفاقاً بزد * امیر بسیار خوشنود گردید و صد رویه فقیر را بخشید و رخصت کرد * فقیر امیر را گفت — سؤال کردم — هیچ نیافتم * امیر روی درهم کشید و گفت صد رویه ترا بخشیده‌ام — میگوئی هیچ نیافتم؟ — این چه سخن است؟ فقیر گفت صد رویه میج زده گرفتم — از سؤال چه یافتیم؟ امیر خندید و انعام دیگر هم بخشید *

۴۸ درویشی بر دُکان بقالی رفت — و در خریدن شتایی کرد * بقال درویش را دُشنام داد * درویش در خشم شد و پاپوشی بر سر بقال زد * بقال پیش کوتوال رفت و نالش نمود * کوتوال درویش را طلبید و پرسید که چرا بقال را زدی؟ درویش گفت که بقال مرا دُشنام داد * کوتوال گفت — آئی درویش تقصیر بزرگ کردی — لیکن فقیر هستی — ازین سبب ترا سیاست نمی‌کنم * برو هشت آنه بقال را بده که سزای تقصیر تو همین است * درویش بکرویه از جیب خود بر آورد و در دست کوتوال داد — و یک پاپوش بر سر کوتوال زد و گفت — اگر چنین انصاف است — هشت آنه تو بگیر — و هشت آنه آنرا بده *

ثانی گفت که تو چنان تصویر کشیدی که مرغان فریقتند — و من چنان تصویر کشیدم که موصور فریقت *

۴۵ شخصی يك طوطي پرورد — و اورا زبان پارسی آموخت *

طوطي در جواب هر سخن مي گفت — در این چه شك * روزی آن شخص طوطي را در بازار برای فروختن برد و صد رویه قیمت آن ظاهر کرد * مغلي از طوطي پرسید که لائق صد رویه هستی؟ گفت — در این چه شك * مغل خوشنود شد و طوطي را خرید و بخانه خود برد * هر سخن که با طوطي می گفت جواب آن — در این چه شك — میافت * در دل خود شرمنده و پشیمان گردید و گفت حماقت کردم که چنین طوطي خریدم * گفت — در این چه شك * مغل را تبسم آمد و طوطي را آزاد کرد *

۴۶ دانشمندی در مسجد مي نشست و با مردمان وعظ مي گفت * شخصی در آن مجلس هر روز مي گریست * روزی دانشمند گفت که سخن من در دل این شخص بسیار اثر میکند ازین سبب میگردد * دیگران آن شخص را گفتند که در دل ما سخن دانشمند هیچ اثر نمیکند چگونه دل داری که میگری؟ گفت بر سخن دانشمند نمیگرم — بلکه يك حصي پرورده بودم و اورا بسیار دوست داشتم — چون حصي پر شد مرد * هرگاه دانشمند سخن میگوید و ریش او می جنبد حصي مرا یاد مي آید — زیرا که او هم اینچنین ریش دراز داشت *

چیز محقر خواستن بیاد بی است * آن شخص گفت که اگر پادشاه را از یکدم دادن شرم می آید ملکی مرا بخشد * سکندر گفت اول سؤال کردی کم از مرتبه من — و دیگر سؤال کردی زیاده از مرتبه خود * هر دو سؤال بیجا کردی * آن شخص لا جواب و شرمنده گردید *

۴۳ شخصی نوکر خود را گفت که علی الصبح اگر دو زاغ را یکجا نهشته بینی مرا خبر کن که آنها را خواهیم دید و شگون نیک خواهیم یافت * تمام روز مرا بخوشی خواهد گذشت القصه نوکر او دو زاغ را یکجا دید * صاحب خود را خبر داد * صاحب او چون بیرون آمد یک زاغ را دید — دیگر زاغ پریده بود * بسیار بر نوکر غصه شد و تازیانه زدن گرفت * همان وقت دوستی برای او طعام فرستاد * نوکر عرض کرد که آئی خداوند — یک زاغ را دیدی طعام یافتی — اگر دو زاغ را میدیدی می یافتی آنچه من یافتم *

۴۴ دو مصور باهم گفتند که ما هر دو کسان تصویر بکشیم به بینیم کدام خوب میکشد * یک مصور خوشه انگور نقش نمود و آنرا بر دروازه آویخت * مرغان آمدند و بر آن منقار زدند * مردمان آن تصویر را بسیار پسندیدند و در خانه مصور دیگر رفتند و پرشیدند که گجا تصویر کشیده ؟ — گفت در پس این پرده * مصور اول خواست که پرده بردارد چون دست بر پرده نهاد معلوم کرد که پرده نیست — بلکه دیوار است که بر آن تصویر کشیده است * مصور

قاضي تيقين پنداشت كه مادر طفل هين است * طفل باو سپرد —
وزن ديگرا تازيانه زده راند *

۴. شخصي را يك كيسه دينار در خانه گم شد * او بقاضي خبر
کرد * قاضي همه مردمان خانه را طلبيد و بهر كس يكيك چوب داد —
كه همه آن در طول برابر بود — و گفت هر كه دزد است چوب
او بقدر يك انگشت دراز خواهد شد * چون همرا رخصت كرد
شخصي كه دزدیده بود ترسيد و چوب خود را بقدر يك انگشت تراشيد
* روز ديگر چون قاضي همرا طلبيد و چوبها ديد معلوم كرد كه دزد
كيست * كيسه دينار از او گرفت و سياست نمود *

۴۱ شي قاضي در كتابي ديد كه هر كه سر خورده ميدارد و ريش
دراز احمق ميشود * قاضي سر خورده داشت و ريش بسيار دراز * با
خود گفت كه سر را بزرگ كردن نميتوانم — ليكن ريش را کوتاه خواه
م * مقرض تلاش كرد نيافت — ناچار نيم ريش را در دست گرفت
و نيم نزد چراغ برد * چون موي را آتش گرفت شعله بردست او رسيد
ريش را گذاشت * همه ريش او سوخته شد * قاضي بسيار شرمنده
گرديد به سبب اين كه هر چه در كتاب بود باثبات رسيد *

۴۲ روزي سکندر با حاضران گفت كه گاهي كسي را محروم نكرم
هر كس هر چه از من خواست بخشيدم * شخصي آن وقت عرض كرد كه
خداوند مرا يكدردم در كار است بخش * سکندر فرمود كه از پادشاهان

۳۷ روزی پادشاهی ظالم تنها از شهر بیرون رفت — شخصی را زیر درختی نشسته دید — پرسید که پادشاه این ملک چگونه است — ظالم یا عادل ؟ گفت بسیار ظالم است پادشاه گفت مرا می شناسی ؟ گفت نه * پادشاه گفت منم سلطان این ملک * آن مرد ترسید و پرسید — مرا میدانی ؟ پادشاه گفت نه * گفت پسر فلان سوداگر ام * هر ماه سه روز دیوانه میشوم * امروز یکی از آن سه روز است * پادشاه خندید و او را هم نگفت *

۳۸ شخصی هر روز شش نان میخرد * روزی دوستی از وی پرسید — شش نان را هر روز چه می کنی ؟ گفت نانی را نگاه میدارم و یک نان را می اندازم و دو نان را واپس میکنم و دو نان را قرض میدهم * آن دوست گفت سخن تو هیچ نمی فهم صاف بگو * گفت يك نان که میدارم میخورم — و نانی که می اندازم خوشدامن را میدهم — و دو نان که واپس میکنم مادر و پدر را میدهم — و دو نان که قرض میکنم پسران خود را میدهم *

۳۹ دو زن در طفلی مزاحمت میکردند و گواه نداشتند * هر دو پیش قاضی رفتند و انصاف خواستند قاضی جلاد را طلبید و فرمود که این طفل را دو پاره کن و بهر دو زن بده * زنی چون این سخن شنید خاموش ماند — و زن دیگر شور و فریاد آغاز کرد — که برای خدا طفل مرا دو نیم مکن — اگر چنین انصاف است طفل را نمی خواهم *

است ؟ گفت ده سال * پادشاه بسیار متفکر گردید و همچو بیمار بر
 بستر افتاد * وزیر بسیار عاقل بود مُنجم را رو بروی پادشاه طلبید و
 پرسید — که چند سال عمر تو باقی است ؟ گفت بیست سال * وزیر
 همان وقت از شمشیر مُنجم را رو بروی پادشاه بقتل رسانید * پادشاه
 خوشنود گردید و حکمت وزیر پسندید و باز سخن هیچ مُنجم نشنید *
 ۳۵ شاعری پیش تونگری رفت و بسیار اورا ستود * تونگر خوشنود
 شد و گفت — نزد من نقد نیست — لیکن غله بسیار است —
 اگر فردا بیائی بدهم * شاعر بخانه خود رفت و وقت فجر نزد تونگر
 باز آمد * تونگر پرسید چرا آمدی ؟ گفت دیروز وعده دادن غله
 کردید — ازین سبب آمده ام * تونگر گفت — عجب احمق هستی
 — تو از سخن مرا خوش کردی — من نیز ترا خوش نمودم — حالا
 غله چرا دهم ؟ شاعر شرمندۀ شده باز رفت *
 ۳۶ زنی میرفت — مردی اورا دید و دنبال او روان شد * زن
 پرسید که چرا پس من می آئی ؟ گفت بر تو عاشق شده ام * زن
 گفت بر من چه عاشق شده ؟ خواهر من از من خوتر است —
 پس من می آید — برو و بر او عاشق شو * مرد از آنجا برگشت و
 زنی بدصورت دید — بسیار ناخوش گردید و باز نزد او رفت و گفت
 — چرا دروغ گفتی ؟ زن گفت تو نیز راست نگفتی — اگر عاشق من
 می بودی پیش دیگری چرا میرفتی ؟ مرد شرمندۀ شد *

حکایات لطیف

پادشاه بسیار خوش شد * بعد از دو روز خبر شکست آمد * پادشاه بر آن شخص سیاست کردن خواست * عرض کرد که ای خداوند لایق سیاست نیم — زیرا که دو روز شما را خوشود کردم * چرا مرا ناخوش میکنید * پادشاه این لطیفه را پسندید و او را انعام فرمود *

۳۲ امیر تیمور لنگ چون بهندوستان رسید و مطربان طلید و گفت — شنیده ام که در این شهر مطربان کامل اند * مطربی نابینا پیش پادشاه حاضر شد و سرود آغاز کرد * پادشاه بسیار خوش گردید و نام او پرسید * گفت نام من دولت است * پادشاه گفت دولت هم کور میشود * او جواب داد که اگر دولت کور نبودی — بخانه لنگ نه آمدمی * پادشاه این جواب پسندید و انعام بسیار باو داد *

۳۳ شخصی بسیار مقلس بود — اسپي داشت — آنرا در اصطبل بست — لیکن طرفي که سر اسپان میشود دم او کرد — و منادی درداد که — ای مردمان تماشاي عجب به بینید که سر اسپ بجای دم است * همه مردمان شهر جمع شدند * هر شخصي که درون اصطبل برای تماشا رفتن میخواست از او اندکی نقد میگرفت و او را راه میداد * هر که در آن اصطبل میرفت شرمندۀ از آنجا باز می آمد — و هیچ نمی گفت *

۳۴ پادشاهی از مومئی پرسید که چند سال از عمر من باقی

اندام من بتراش * چون بازی نیافت مدعی ایفای شرط خواست *
 او قبول نکرد * هر دو پیش قاضی رفتند — قاضی مدعی را گفت —
 معاف کن * قبول نکرد * قاضی برهم شد و فرمود که بتراش —
 لیکن اگر اندک زیاده از آثار خواهی تراشید — ترا سیاست خواهم
 نمود * مدعی نتوانست * ناچار شده معاف کرد *

۲۹ شخصی خطی می نوشت * مردی بیگانه نزد او نشست و
 طرف خط میدید * آن شخص در خط نوشت که مردی بیگانه
 و احق نزد من نیست است — و خطرا میخواند — از این سبب
 هیچ راز نمی نویسم * آن مرد گفت مرا احق می پنداری — چرا راز
 نمی نویسی ؟ خط تو بخوانده ام * نویسنده گفت اگر خط من
 بخواندی — چگونه معلوم کردی که چنین نوشته ام *

۳۰ درویشی نزد خواجه بخیلی آمد و گفت — پدر من و تو آدم
 است و مادر خواست — پس ما و شما برادر باشیم * و ترا این همه
 مال است — اگر مرا قسمت برادرانه دهی چه شود * خواجه غلام
 خود را گفت که يك فلوس سیاه ویرا ده * گفت آي خواجه چرا
 قسمت سویت رعایت نمیکنی * گفت خاموش باش — اگر برادران
 دیگر شنوند — این نیز بتو نمی رسد *

۳۱ پادشاهی بر دشمنی فوج فرستاد * آن فوج شکست یافت *
 شخصی جلد نزد پادشاه آمد و خبر رسانید که فوج شما فتح یافت *

حکایات لطیف

۲۵ پادشاهی در خواب دید که تمام دندانهای او افتاده اند *
از مُتَجَمِّعی تعبیر آن پرسید * گفت که اولاد و اقارب پادشاه همه رو
بر روی پادشاه خواهند مرد * پادشاه در خشم شد — و مُتَجَمِّع را قید کرد —
و مُتَجَمِّع دیگر را طلبید و تعبیر آن خواب پرسید * عرض کرد که از همه
اولاد و اقارب پادشاه زیاده‌تر خواهد زیست * پادشاه این نُکته
پسندید و انعام داد *

۲۶ دُزدی در مقام شخصی برای دُزدیدن اسب رُت * اِتِّفَاقاً
کِرفَتار شد * صاحب اسب دُزدا کُفت — اِگر حَکَمَتِ دُزدی اسب مرا
بِنِیَمائی — تُو آزاد بکنم * دُزد قبول کرد — و نِزِد اسب رُت —
و رِسنِ پای او گُشاد * بعد از آن لگام داد — پس بر اسب سوار
شد — و تیز راند — و کُفت — نِیَمِیْنِ اِینِ طَورِ دُزدی می‌کنند *
مردمان هر چند که تَعاقِبِ او کردند — نِیَافَتَنَد *

۲۷ روزی مَرُغی بر دِرِخْتی نِشِستَه بُود * پادشاه او را دید — و با
حاضِران کُفت که اِین را به تیر خواهم کُشت * تیر و کمان را گرفت —
و تیر بر مَرُغ انداخت — و خطا کرد * مَرُغ پَرِید * پادشاه بِسِیَّار خِجَل
گَرَدِید * شَخصی برای دَفْعِ خِجَلتِ کُفْتَنِ گرفت — که پادشاه اِگر او را
مَرُغ را کُشتن خواست — کُشتنِ مِی توانست — لیکن بر جان او رَحْم
کرد — و قَصداً خطا نَبُود *

۲۸ شخصی با یکی شرط کرد که اگر با زِی نِیَابَمِ یَکِ اِثَرِ گوشت از

حکایات لطیف

۶

بر خیزم * پادشاه این لطیفه پسندید — و خندید — و تقصیر او
معاف فرمود *

۲۲ شخصی پیش يك نویسنده رفت و گفت — خطی برای من
بنویس * گفت پای من درد میکند * آن شخص گفت ترا جانی
فرستادن نمیخواهم — که چنین عذر میکنی * جواب داد که این سخن
تو راست است — لیکن هرگاه که برای کسی خط می نویسم —
طلییده می شوم برای خواندن آن — زیرا که دیگر شخص خط من
خواندن نمیتواند *

۲۳ شخصی نزد طبیب رفت و گفت — شکم من درد میکند —
دوا کن * طبیب پرسید — امروز چه خورده؟ گفت نان سوخته *
طبیب دوا در چشم او کردن خواست * آن شخص گفت ای طبیب
درد شکم را با چشم چه نسبت؟ حکیم گفت اول ترا دواي چشم می
باید کرد — زیرا که اگر چشمت درست بودی — نان سوخته نمیتویدی *
۲۴ اعرابی شتر گم کرده بود * سوگند خورد که چون بیابم —
بیکدرم بفروشم * چون شتر یافت — از سوگند خود پشیمان شد *
گرچه در گردن شتر آویخت * و بانگ زد — که شتر را بیکدرم
میفروشم — و گرچه بصد درم — اما از یکدیگر جدا نمی کنم و نمی
فروشم * شخصی در آنجا رسید و گفت چه ارزان بود این شتر را اگر
این قلاده در گردن نبود؟

حِکَايَاتِ لَطِيف

۱۸ پادشاهی دانشمندی را طلبید و گفت — میخواهم که تُو قاضی

این شهر گُمن * دانشمند گُفت لِائِقِ اینکار نِیم * پادشاه پُرسید چرا *

جواب داد که اگر راست گُفتم — مرا معذور دارید * و اگر دروغ

گُفتم — پس دروغگورا قاضی کردن مصلحت نیست پادشاه عذر

دانشمند پسندید — و او را معذور داشت *

۱۹ درویشی تقصیر بزرگ کرد * پیش حبشی کوئوال بُردند *

کوئوال حکم کرد که تمام روی درویش سیاه کنید — و در تمام شهر

گردانید * درویش گُفت — آئی کوئوال نصفِ روی من سیاه کن —

و گرنه همه مردمان شهر خواهند دانست که حبشی کوئوال هستم *

کوئوال ازین سخن خندید — و تقصیر درویش مُعاف کرد *

۲۰ شخصی را به تهمتِ زندقه و الحاد نزد هارون الرشید آوردند —

و او انکاری نمود * هارون الرشید گُفت — هر آینه میزنم تا اقرار کنی *

آن مرد گُفت این خلافِ حکم خداست * حق تعالی فرموده است که

تو مردمان را بزنی تا اقرار بایمان کنند — و تو مرا میزنی که اقرار بکفر

بنمایم * هارون بخندید و او را بخشید *

۲۱ روزی شاعری تقصیری کرد * پادشاه جلاد را فرمود که رو

بروی من او را بکشی * لرزه در اندام شاعر افتاد * ندبِی او را گُفت —

این چه نامردی و بیحریتست ؟ مردان گاهی اینچنین نمیی ترسند *

شاعر گُفت — آئی ندیم اگر تو مردی بیا — بجای من بنشین تا من

حکایات لطیف

۴

بازار میرفت * شخصی از وی پرسید که آی احمق روز و شب در چشم تو یکسان است * از چراغ ترا فائده چیست ؟ نایبنا خندید و گفت — این چراغ برای من نیست — بلکه برای تست — تا در شب تار سبوی مرا نشکني *

۱۵ شاعری مسکین پیش تونگری رفت و چنان نزدیک او نشست که میان شاعر و تونگر از یک وجب زیاده تفاوت نبود * تونگر ازین سبب برهم شد و روی ترش کرد و پرسید — که در میان تو و خرجه تفاوت است ؟ گفت بقدر یک وجب * تونگر ازین جواب بسیار حجل شد و عذر نمود *

۱۶ شخصی با بخیلی دوستی داشت * روزی بخیل را گفت که حالا بسفر میروم — انگشتی خود بمن بده — آنرا با خود خواهم داشت — هرگاه آنرا خواهم دید ترا یاد خواهم کرد * جواب داد که اگر مرا یاد داشتن میخواهی — هرگاه انگشت خود خالی بینی مرا یاد کن — که انگشتی از فلان خواسته بودم — نداد *

۱۷ شخصی در خواب با شیطان ملاقات کرد * یک سیلی بر روی او زد و ریش او را گرفت و گفت * آی ملعون دشمن ما هستی — و برای قریب دادن ما مردمان ریش دراز میداری * چون سیلی دیگر بر روی او زد — بیدار شد — و ریش خود را در دست خود دید * شرمنده گردید — و بر خود خندید *

چند روز شخصی از وطن او در آن شهر رسید و او را دید و پرسید که حالا چه پیشه میکنی؟ گفت طبابت* پرسید چرا؟ گفت از برای آنکه اگر درین پیشه تقصیری میکنم — خاک آنرا می پوشد*

۱۱ سلطان سکندر ذو القرنین روزی بر دیوانه گذر کرد و گفت — ای دیوانه از من چیزی بخواه* گفت مگسان تشویشم میدهند بگو که ندهند* سلطان گفت — ای دیوانه چیزی طلب کن که در حکم ما باشد* دیوانه گفت هرگاه مگس در اختیار تو نیست از تو چه خواهم طلب کرد؟

۱۲ روزی شخصی با خود میگفت که هرچه در زمین و آسمان است همه برای من است* مرا بسیار بزرگ خدا آفرید* در آن اثنا پشه بر بینی او نشست و گفت — ترا چنین غرور نشاید — زیرا که هرچه در زمین و آسمان است خدا برای تو آفرید — بلکه ترا برای من* ندانی که از تو بزرگترم؟

۱۳ شاعری تونگری را مدح کرد — هیچ نیافت* پس هجو کرد — تونگر او را هیچ نگفت* روز دیگر شاعر بر دروازه او رفت و نشست* تونگر گفت ای شاعر — مدح کردی — هیچ ترا ندادم — هجو کردی — هیچ نگفتم — حالا چرا اینجا نشسته؟ گفت حالا میخواهم که اگر بمیری مرثیه تو بگویم*

۱۴ نایبالتی در شب تار چراغ در دست و سبوی بردوش گرفته در

گود و گفت — آهی مسخره — بر تو باریک خراست * گفت بلکه
بار دو خر *

۶ کوزی را گفتند می‌خواهی که پشت تو راست شود یا پشت دیگر
مردمان همچو پشت تو کوز گردد؟ گفت می‌خواهم که پشت دیگر مردمان
کوز گردد — تا از آن چشم که دیگران مرا می بینند — من انهارا
به بینم *

۷ روزی پادشاهی از شاعری رفیع * جلاد را فرمود که روبروی
من بکش * جلاد برای شمشیر آوردن رفت * شاعر حاضران را گفت —
تا شمشیر آورده شود مرا سیل‌های بزنید که پادشاه خوش شود * پادشاه
تبسم نمود و تقصیر او بخشید *

۸ شخصی مرتبه بزرگ یافت * دوستی برای تهنیت پیش او
رفت * آن شخص پرسید کیستی — و چرا آمده؟ دوست او شرم‌نده
گردید و گفت — مرا نمی شناسی؟ دوست قدیم تو ام — برای
تعزیت نزد تو آمده ام — شنیده ام که گور شده *

۹ شخصی دستار درویشی گرفت و گریخت * درویش بگورستان
رفت و نشست * مردمان او را گفتند که آن شخص دستار را بطرف
باغ برد — در گورستان چرا نهشته و چه می‌کني؟ گفت — او نیز
آخر اینجا خواهد آمد — ازین سبب اینجا نهشته ام *

۱۰ نقاشی در شهری رفت و آنجا پیشه طبابت آغاز کرد * بعد

حکایات لطیف در عبارت سنس

۱ شخصی از افلاطون پرسید — که سالهای بسیار در جهاز بودی و سفر دریا کردی — در دریا چه عجائب دیدی؟ گفت — عجب همین بود — که از دریا بکناره سلامت رسیدم *

۲ گدائی بر دروازه تونگری رفت و سؤال کرد * از اندرون خانه جواب آمد که بی بی در خانه نیست * گدا گفت پاره نان سؤال کرده بودم — بی بی را نخواستم که چنین جواب یافتم *

۳ مسخره با زنی شادی کرد * بعد از چهار ماه زن او پسرزائید * شوهر را گفت — این پسر را چه نام خواهی داشت؟ گفت پیک — چرا که راه نه ماه در چهار ماه طی کرد *

۴ طبیبی هرگاه بگورستان رفتی — چادر بر سر و روی خود کردی * مردمان پرسیدند که سبب این چیست؟ گفت از مردگان این گورستان شرم میکنم — زیرا که از دوائی من مرده اند *

۵ روزی پادشاهی مع شاهزاده بشکار رفت * چون هوا گرم شد پادشاه و شاهزاده لباده خود را بر دوشی مسخره نهادند * پادشاه تبسم

VOCABULARY.

PERSIAN AND ENGLISH.

N.B.--In order that the Student may not waste time in useless search, he must be careful to reduce each word to its simple form, by stripping it of such prefixes and additions as it may happen to have, before he looks for it in the Vocabulary. The prefixes are, 1st, *ب*, used as a preposition before a noun, and, in verbs, prefixed, as *ب* or *بی*, to the Future, and, redundantly, to the Preterite. 2dly, *ن* or *ند* and *ه* or *می*, prefixed to verbs to denote negation (Gram. § 49). 3dly, *می* or *هید* prefixed to verbs, to denote the Present and Imperfect Tenses. The ordinary affixes are, 1st, the *ی*, denoting unity, &c. (Gram. § 35); as, *شخصی* "a certain person" (in the Vocabulary, look for *شخص*). 2dly, The plural terminations, *ان*, *گان*, *یان*, and *ها* (Gram. § 27), together with the termination *را*. 3dly, The terminations added to form the various persons of the verb; and, lastly, pronominal affixes, *م*, *ت*, *ش*. (Vide Gram. § 39 and § 64, &c., and more fully in the Syntax.) By attending to these few hints, the learner will be spared some trouble, and the Vocabulary will incur less censure on the score of deficiency.

اب

آب *āb*, water, splendour.
 ابراهیم *Ibrāhīm Adham*, name of
 a pious sovereign of Balkh.
 آبرو *ābrū*, honour, reputation.
 ابله *ablah*, foolish, s. a fool.
 آتش *ātish*, or *ātash*, fire; anger.
 اتفاقاً *ittifāḥan*, accidentally, by chance.
 آثار *āsār*, pl. traces; a pound weight.
 اثبات *iḥbāt*, confirmation, proof.
 اثر *aṣar*, mark, sign, vestige, effect.
 اثنا *aṣnā*, middle; *dar aṣnā-e ān*, or
dar in aṣnā; in the mean while.
 احتراز *ihtirāz*, taking care of one's self.
 احمق *aḥmaq*, foolish, a fool.

ارز

احوال *aḥwāl*, pl. circumstances, affairs;
 state, condition.
 اختیار *iḥhtiyār*, choice, power, control.
 آخر *ākḥir*, the end, at last; *ākḥir ul*
amr, in short, finally?
 ادا *adā*, payment, fulfilment; *adā kar-*
dan or *sākhtan*, to pay, fulfil.
 ادب *adab*, politeness, courtesy.
 آدم *Ādam*, the first man; hence آدمی
 a man, one of the human race.
 آر *ār*, bring thou (from آوردن).
 ارادت *irādat*, or اراده *irāda*, will, in-
 clination, intention, design.
 ارزان *arzūn*, cheap, worthy.

- آرزو *ārzū*, desire; *ārzū-mand*, desirous, longing for.
- ارکان *arkān*, pillars, feet in prosody; *arkān-i daulat*, pillars of state, nobles, courtiers.
- آری *ārī*, yea, yes, yea verily.
- از *az*, from, by, with, than.
- آزاد *āzād*, free, emancipated; a hermit.
- آزار *āzār*, affliction, vexation.
- آزان *azān*, thence, therefore.
- آزمودن *āzmūdan*, to try, test.
- اسامی *asāmī*, names, or a list of names.
- آسایش *āsāyish*, ease, indulgence.
- اسباب *asbāb*, means; goods and chattels.
- اسب or اسپ *asp*, a horse.
- استاد *ustād*, master, preceptor.
- استادن *istādan*, to stand, persist.
- استخوان *ustukhūn*, a bone.
- استماع *istimā'*, hearing.
- اسکندر *Iskandar*, Alexander the Great.
- اسفار *asfār*, travels: plur. of سفر.
- اسم *ism*, a name, noun in Grammar.
- اسمار *asmār*, stories, conversations.
- آسمان *āsmān*, the sky, the heavens.
- آسودن *āsūdan*, to repose, be at ease.
- آسیب *āsib*, trouble, annoyance.
- اسیر *asīr*, a prisoner, captive.
- اصطبل *istibāl*, a stable.
- * اصلا *aṣṣalā*, at all, in the least.
- اطلاع *illā'*, information, notice; *'ittilā'*, investigating, searching for.
- اظهار *izhār*, manifestation, pointing out.
- اعتماد *'itimād*, confidence, reliance.
- اعراب *A'rāb*, an Arab of the desert, or an uncivilized wandering Arab.
- آغاز *āghāz*, a beginning.
- افتادن *uftādan*, to fall, to happen.
- افترا *iftira*, calumny, slander.
- آفریدن *āfrīdan*, to create root (آفرین).
- آفرین *āfrīn*, creating; applause; bravo.
- افگندن *afgandan*, to cast, throw.
- افلاس *iflās*, poverty, destitution.
- افلاطون *Aflātūn*, Plato, the Grecian sage.
- اقارب *ahārīb*, relatives, relations.
- اقرار *ihār*, confirmation, confession.
- اکثر *akṣar*, most, frequently.
- اکنون *ahnūn*, now, at present.
- آگاه *agāh*, aware of, informed.
- اگر *agar*, if; اگرچه *agarchi*, though.
- ال *al*, the Arabic article "the," prefixed to Arabic nouns. (Gr. § 22.)
- البته *albatta*, in truth, assuredly.
- التفات *iltifāt*, notice, attention.
- الحاد *ilhād*, idolatry, infidelity.
- الحال *al-hāl*, at present, now.
- الحاصل *al-hāṣil*, in short, finally.
- الزام *ilzām*, conviction.
- القصة *al-hissa*, in short, finally.
- الله *Allāh*, God.
- الهي *ilāhī*, Divine; the Deity.
- اما *ammā*, but, nevertheless.
- امان *amān*, protection, safety.
- امانت *amānat*, a deposit, a thing entrusted, or consigned to one.
- امتحان *imtiḥān*, trial, examination.
- آمدن *āmadan*, to come, to be (آي).
- امر *amr*, matter, affair, subject.
- امروز *imroz*, to-day (for in-roz, this day).
- آموختن *āmoḥtan*, to learn, to teach.
- امید *ummed*, hope, expectation.
- امیدوار *ummednār*, hopeful.
- امیر *amīr*, a commander; a grandee.
- آن *ān*, that, it, he, she.
- انبار *amlār*, a store, quantity.

انبان *ambān*, a leathern bag.
 آنجا *ānjā*, there, in that place.
 آنچنان *ānchunān*, such as that, so.
 آنچه *ānchi*, that which, whatsoever.
 انداختن *andākh̄tan*, to throw.
 اندام *andām*, body, person.
 اندر *andar*, or اندرون *andarūn*, within.
 اندک *andak*, a little, a few.
 اندکی *andakī*, a small portion.
 انسان *insān*, man, the human race.
 انصاف *insāf*, justice, one's right.
 انعام *in'ām*, a gratuity or present.
 انکار *inhār*, denial, refusal.
 انگشت *angusht*, the finger.
 انگشتری *angushtari*, a ring.
 انگور *angūr*, a grape, raisin.
 انواع *annaw'*, various sorts or kinds.
 آنه *āna*, (in India) a nominal coin, the sixteenth part of a rupee.
 او *ō*, 3d pers. pron., he, she, or it.
 آواز *āwāz*, sound, noise, voice.
 آوردن *āwardan* (ر. آور or آر), to bring, to relate; *āwarda and*, they have related (Lat. "ferunt," they say.)
 اول *amval*, the first; at first.
 اولاد *aulād*, family, offspring.
 آویختن *āvekh̄tan*, to cling to, lay hold of.
 اهل *ahl*, people, men, persons.
 آهنگ *āhang*, design, intention.
 آهنگر *āhan-gar*, a worker in iron, a blacksmith, an armourer.
 ای *ai*, interject. O!
 آیا *āyā*, sign of interrogation.
 ایاز *Aiyāz*, a man's name.
 ایشان *eshān*, plur. of او, they.
 ایفا *ifā* payment, fulfilment.

ایمان *imān*, faith, conscience.
 این *in*, pron., he, she, it, or this.
 اینجا *injā*, here, in this place.
 اینچنین *inchunīn*, such as this, thus.
 اینقدر *inhadar*, to this extent, so much.
 اینکه *inki*, he who, that which.
 آنه *āina*, a mirror; times; *har, āina*, always, at all events, assuredly.

ب

ب *ba* (in Arabic, *bi*), a preposition, by with, in, to; *bi*, verbal prefix.
 با *bā*, in company with, possessed of
 باد *bād*, the wind; *bar bād dādan*, to give to the wind, to cast away.
 بادشاه *bādshāh*, a king.
 بار *bār*, a burden; time, as in the phrase *yuk-bār*, once; *dū-bār*, twice.
 باره *bāra*, behalf; *dar bārā e kase*, in behalf of any one.
 باز *bāz*, a hawk: as an adverb, this word signifies iteration or repetition; as, *bāz-raftan*, to go back; *bāz-hardan*, to put back, or open (a door, &c.); *bāz-namūdan*, to declare, shew forth.
 بازار *bāzār*, a market-place, market.
 بازی *bāzi*, a game, play; *bāzi yāftan*, to win the game.
 بازیدن *bāzīdan*, to play, to gamble.
 باش *bāsh*, be thou, wait, remain.
 باعث *bā'is*, cause, reason, motive.
 باغ *bāgh*, a garden, an orchard.
 باغبان *bāghbān*, a gardener.
 باقی *bāqī*, remainder, remaining.
 باک *bāk*, fear, hesitation.

بالا *bālā*, above, on the top.

بالکلی *billkull*, entirely, "in toto."

بام *bām*, roof of a house.

بامداد *bāmdād*, in the morning.

بانگ *bāng*, a voice, sound, cry; *bāng-zadan*, to call out.

باور *bāwar*, true, creditable; *bāwar-kardan* or *dāshtan*, to believe.

باورچیخانه *bāwarchī-khāna*, literally, cook-house; a kitchen.

باهم *bāham*, together, united.

بایستن *bāyistan*, to be proper, necessary: generally used impersonally; as باید *bāyad*, it is necessary, &c.

بچه *bachcha*, the young of any animal.

بخشیدن *bakhshidan*, to bestow, to forgive, to spare.

بخیل *bakhīl*, a miser; adj., stingy.

بد *bad*, evil, bad: much used in composition; as, بدخوی *bad-khū*, of ill-temper; بد روی *bad-rū*, ill favoured, of an ugly face.

بدنام *badnām*, a bad name, reproach.

بدنهاد *badnihād*, depraved, perfidious.

بدانجا *badānjā*, (بد آنجا) in that place.

بدر *ba-dar*, out, to the door.

بدین *badīn*, for به این, in this; hereby,

بر *bar*, on or upon, for, at.

برابر *barābar*, breast to breast; like, equal, on a level with.

برادر *barādar* and *birādar*, brother.

برادرانه *birādarāna*, worthy of a brother.

برآمدن *bar-āmadan*, to come up, come to pass, to rise (as the sun).

برآوردن *bar-āvardan*, to bring up, prolong, to bring about.

برای *barā*, for the sake of; *barā*, *khudā*, for God's sake.

باخاستن *bar-khāstan*, to rise up, to depart, to cease.

بردار *bar-dār* *kashidan* or *-hardan*, to hang, to crucify.

برداشتن *bar-dāshtan*, to hold up, to sustain, to carry off.

بردن *burdan* (root, *bar*), to bear, to carry away, bring.

برکندن *bar kandan*, to pluck out, to eradicate, to exterminate.

برکه *birha*, a pond, pool.

برگشتن *bar-gashtan*, to return.

برگماشتن *bar-gumāshtan*, to send forth.

برنج *biranj*, rice.

برو *bar-o*, on him, her, &c.; *biran*, imperative of *raftan*, go thou.

برهم *barham*, confused, offended, enraged.

برهنه *barahna*, naked, bare.

بریان *biryān* or *burryān*, baked, fried.

بزرجمهر *Buzurjmīhr*, a man's name.

بزرگ *buzurg*, great: applied to age, it means old, reverential.

بس *bas*, enough; *bas-hardan*, to have done, to leave off.

بساط *bisāt*, a bed, carpet, covering.

بستر *histar*, a bed, couch.

بستن *bastan* (root, *band*), to bind.

بسیار *bisyar*, much, many, very.

بعد *ba'd*, at the end, after: generally applied to time.

بقال *bakkāl*, a grocer, an oil-merchant.

بلا *balā*, evil, misfortune, calamity.

بلخ *Balkh*, name of a city.

بلدان *buldān*, cities, regions.

بلع *bala'*, swallowing, devouring.
 بلکه *balhi*, but, rather, on the contrary.
 بلند *buland*, tall, high, great.
 بلی *balā* (also *balī*), yea, verily, indeed.
 بنا برین *bīna-bar-īn*, on this account.
 بند *band*, fetter; *dar band*, desirous.
 بندگی *bandagī*, servitude, submission.
 بنده *banda*, a slave, servant.
 بوی *bū* or *bū'e*, fragrance, smell.
 بودن *būdan*, to be, exist (r. *بُو* or *باش*).
 به *ba*, by, with, in.
 به *bih*, good; (also) better.
 بهانه *bahāna*, pretence or pretext.
 بهتر *bihtar*, better; *bihtarīn*, best.
 بهره *bahra*, a share, portion; utility.
 بی *be*, without, deprived of.
 بیار *biyār*, imper. of *āwardan*, to bring.
 بیان *bayān*, explanation, narration.
 بی بی *bībī*, a lady, mistress.
 بیعانه *bai'āna*, earnest-money.
 بیجا *bejā*, out of place, improper.
 بیجگری *be-jigārī*, timidity, cowardice.
 بیچاره *be-chāra*, helpless, forlorn.
 بیچیزی *be-chizi*, destitution.
 بیحیا *be-ḥayā*, shameless, impudent.
 بج *beḥh*, root of a tree; origin.
 بی خرجی *be-ḥharjī* (also *be-ḥharḥī*),
 non-expenditure, economy.
 بیدار *be-dār*, watchful, awake.
 بیرون *berūn*, out, outside.
 بیست *bīst*, twenty.
 بی عقل *be-'aql*, insane, stupid.
 بیکبار *ba-yak-bār*, all at once.
 بیگانه *begāna*, a stranger.
 بیمار *bīmār*, sick, unhealthy.
 بیماری *bīmārī*, sickness.

بین *bīn*, see thou (r. of دیدن).

بینی *bīnī*, the nose.

بیوفا *be-wafā*, faithless, false.

بیهوده *behūda*, foolish, vain.

پ

پا *pā*, the foot.

پاپوش *pā-posh*, foot-covering, slipper

پادشاه *pādshāh*, a king.

پارچه *pārcha*, a garment.

پارسی *Pārsī* or *Pārasī*, Persian.

پاره *pāra*, a bit, fragment; *pāra-kardan*, to break to pieces.

پاس *pās*, a watch of the day or night;

pās-bān, a sentinel; *pās-dāstan*, to

keep watch, to mount guard.

پاسبانی *pāsbānī*, keeping watch,

پاک *pāh*, clean; *pāh-kardan*, to wipe.

پاکیزه *pākīza*, pure, clean.

پانصد *pānsad*, five hundred.

پختن *pukhtan*, to cook.

پدر *padar* or *pidar*, father.

پذیرفتن *pazirāftan* (r. *pazīr*), to sustain, receive.

پر *pur*, full; *par*, a wing or feather.

پرتاب *partāb*, aim; *partāb-kardan*, to aim or take aim.

پرداختن *pardākhtan*, to accomplish.

پرده *parda*, a veil, screen.

پرسیدن *pursīdan*, to ask, interrogate.

پرواز *parnāz*, flight, on the wing.

پرورتن *pārnardan*, to cherish, to rear.

پرهیزگار *parhezgār*, temperate, pure.

پربدن *parīdan*, to soar, to fly.

پس *pas*, then, after, finally; *pas o pesh kardan*, to demur, make evasion.

پسر *pisar*, a son, a boy.

پسند *pasand*, agreeable; *pasand-āmadan*, to be agreeable.

پسندیدن *pasanāidan*, to approve of.

پشت *pusht*, the back.

پشیمان *pashemān*, penitent, regretful.

پشه *pasha*, a gnat, a mosquito.

پناه *panāh*, aid, shelter, asylum.

پنبه *pumba*, cotton; *pumba-furosh*, cotton-seller.

پنج *panj*, five; *panjum*, fifth.

پنجاه *panjāh*, fifty.

پنداشتن *pindāshstan*, to consider, imagine, believe, think.

پوست *post*, skin, hide.

پوشیدن *poshīdan*, to put on (a garment), to cover, conceal; *poshānīdan*, to cause to be clothed, covered, &c.

پیاده *piyāda*, a pedestrian; a pawn.

پیدا *paidā*, manifest, born, created.

پیر *pīr*, old, aged, an old man, an elder.

پیراهن *pīrāhan*, a garment.

پیش *pesh*, before, in front.

پیشینه *peshīna*, former, past.

پیشه *pesha*, a trade, profession.

پیک *paik*, a runner or courier.

پیل *pīl*, an elephant; also *فیل fil*.

ت

تا *tā*, that, so that, until.

تابع *tābi*, subjected, subdued.

تاجدار *tājdar*, crown-holder, a king.

تار *tār*, dark; also *tārīk*.

تازیانه *tāziyāna*, a scourge, whip; *tāziyāna-zadan*, to flog.

تافتن *tāftan*, to turn, twist, revolve, shine.

تأمل *ta,ammul*, meditation, consideration.

تبسم *tabassum*, a smile.

تجارت *tijārat*, traffic, merchandise.

تجاهل *tajāhul*, pretending ignorance.

تجسس *tajassus*, search, inquiry.

تجویز *tajwīz*, leave, permission.

تحسین *taḥsīn*, praise, commendation.

تحیر *taḥayyur*, astonishment.

تخت *taḥt*, a throne.

تخم *tukhm*, grain, seed-stone.

تدبیر *tadbīr*, arrangement, contrivance.

تراشیدن *tarāshīdan*, to cut off, cut away.

تردد *taraddud*, perplexity, dismay.

ترسانیدن *tarsānīdan*, to terrify: causal of *tarsīdan*, from the root *tars*, fear.

ترسیدن *tarsīdan*, to be afraid.

ترش *tursh*, sad, stern, morose.

ترك *tark*, abandonment, forsaking.

ترك *Tark*, a Turk or Turkomān.

تست *tust*, for *tū-ast*, *azāni tust*, it is of thee, or it is thine.

تشریف *tashrīf*, ennobling; *tashrīf burdan*, to honour an inferior with a visit; to condescend.

تشویش *tashwīsh*, disturbance, trouble.

تصدیق *taṣdīq*, verifying, confirmation.

تصویر *taṣvīr*, a picture, a portrait.

تعاقب *ta'ākub*, pursuit, following.

تعالی *ta'ālā*, He is exalted; God.

تعب *ta'b*, labour, fatigue.

تعبیر *ta'bīr*, interpretation, explanation.

تعزیت *ta'ziyat*, condolence.

تعظیم *ta'ẓīm*, magnifying, revering.

تفاوت *tafāwut*, distance, difference.

تفرج *tafarruj*, enjoying or viewing.

تفكر *tafakkur*, thought, contemplation.

تقاضا *taḥāzā*, dunning, demanding.

تقريب *taḥrīb*, proximity, presence.

تقصير *taḥṣīr*, delinquency, crime.

تكذيب *tahzīb*, accusation of falsehood;
giving one the lie direct.

تگ *tag*, bottom, depth; *dar tag*, underneath, subjected to.

تلاش *talāsh*, search, investigation.

تباشا *tamāsha*, a spectacle, show.

تمام *tamām*, all, entire, the whole.

تنبیه *tambīh*, admonition, reproof.

تنها *tanhā*, alone, solitary.

توانستن *tanvānistan*, to be able.

تو *tū*, 2d pers. pron. thou.

توبیخ *taubīkh*, blaming, chiding.

توله *tūla*, name of a certain weight.

توقف *tawakkuf*, delay, putting off.

توانگار *tawangar*, powerful, rich.

تهمت *tuhmat*, accusation, calumny.

تهنیت *tahnīyat*, congratulation.

تهی *tahī*, or *tihī*, empty; *tahī-dast*, empty-handed, destitute.

تیار *taiyār*, ready, prepared.

تیر *tīr*, an arrow; *tīr-andāz*, an archer;
tīr-andāzī, archery.

تیز *tez*, sharp, swift, violent, keen.

تیمور *Timūr* and *Taimūr*, the far-famed conqueror, commonly called Tamerlane; properly *Taimūr-lang*, i. e. Taimur the Lame.

ث

تبت *ḡabat*, proof, confirmation.

ثواب *ḡawāb*, reward, retribution (in a future state).

ج

جا *jā*, place; *jā-hardan*, to occupy a place, to settle.

جاسوس *jāsūs*, a scout or spy.

جامه *jūma*, a garment.

جان *jān*, soul, life; a beloved one.

جانب *jānīb*, side, direction.

جای *jāe*, anywhere, in some place.

جبرا *jabrān*, forcibly.

جد *jadd*, grandfather, ancestor.

جدا *judā*, separate, apart.

جرمانه *jurmāna*, a fine or penalty.

جریده *jarīda*, a memorandum-book.

جستن *justan* (جو), to seek.

جگر *jigar*, the liver; courage.

جلاد *jullād*, an executioner.

جلد *jald*, quick, swift; quickly.

جماعت *jamā'at*, a number, crowd.

جمع *jam'*, an assembly; *jam'-shudan*, to assemble, or be assembled.

جميع *jumi'*, all, the whole.

جنبیدن *jumbīdan*, to shake, move (intransitively); hence, *jumbānīdan*, to shake, move (actively).

جنگ *jang*, war, battle.

جنگل *jangal*, a forest of thickets.

جنگلی *janglī*, wild, untamed.

جواب *javāb*, an answer.

جوان *javān*, a young man, *juvenis*.

جواهر *javāhir*, jewels; *javāhir-khāna*, the jewel-house, treasury.

جوشن *jaushan*, a cuirass, coat of mail.

جوع *jū'*, hunger, appetite.

جهاز *jahāz*, a ship, boat.

جهان *jahān*, the world, an age; *jahān-*

panāh, Asylum of the world, a mode of addressing an Oriental sovereign.
جیب *jaib* or *jeb*, a pocket, purse; also, a mantle.

چ

چادر *chādar* or *chādir*, a mantle, sheet.
چاره *chāra*, resource, remedy.
چاشت *chāshit*, the mid-day meal.
چاه *chāh*, a pit, well.
چرا *chirā*, why? wherefore? *chirā-hi*, because, since, or since that.
چراغ *chirāgh*, a lantern, lamp.
چریدن *charīdan*, to graze, feed.
چشم *chashm*, the eye; hope.
چقدر *chī-kadar*, how much!
چکیدن *chakīdan*, to drop, to fall by drops
چگونه *chigūna*, what sort? how? why?
چنان *chunān*, like that, such as that.
چند *chand*, some, several.
چندبار *chand-bār*, several times, often.
چندین *chandīn*, so much, so much as this.
چنگل *changul*, a hook, a claw.
چنین *chunīn*, such as this, so much.
چون *chūn*, like, when? how? why?
چوب *chob* or *chūb*, a stick, piece of wood.
چه *chi*, that, that which; what?
چهار *chuhār*, four; *chahārum*, fourth.
چیدن *chīdan* (چین), to gather, collect, to cull (flowers, &c.)
چیز *chīz*, a thing, an affair.
چیست *chīst*, What is it? for *chi* and *ast* or *hast*.

ح

حاذق *hāzīq*, skilful, expert.
حاصل *hāsil*, result; *hāsil-hardan*, to

acquire; *hāsil shudan*, to be acquired, to be attained.
حاضر *hāẓir*, present, in attendance; *hā-zīrān*, those attending.
حال *hāl*, condition; *dar hāl* or *fi-l-hāl*, immediately, forthwith.
حالا *hālān*, now, presently.
حالت *hālat*, condition, state.
حامل *hāmīl*, bearer, carrier.
حبشی *habshī*, an Abyssinian or Negro.
حبه *habba*, a particle, a grain.
حرام زاده *harām-zāda*, unlawful-born a reprobate, rogue, scamp.
حرمان *hirmān*, disappointment.
حریف *harīf*, a rival, companion.
حسد *hasad*, envy, malice.
حشمت *hashmat*, pomp, retinue.
حصه *hiṣṣa*, a share, portion.
حضرت *hazrat*, (literally) presence; Your Majesty, Highness, &c.
حضور *huẓūr*, presence, the royal presence, the King's Court.
حق *haḥḥ*, truth, right; *haḥḥ ta'ālā*, God, the Most High.
حقیقه *haḳīka* or *haḳīkat*, truth, circumstance, real state.
حکایات *hikāyāt*, stories, tales: plur. of
حکایت *hikāyat*, a story, narrative.
حکم *hukm*, order, sentence (of a Judge)
حکما *hukamā*, sages, learned men.
حکمت *hikmat*, sagacity, contrivance
حکیم *hakīm*, a sage, a doctor.
حماقت *himākat* (also *humk*), folly.
حمل *haml*, a burden; *haml hardan* to impose a burden, to assail.
حوا *Hāwā*, Eve, the first woman.

کردن *hawāla hardan*, to give in charge, to consign, entrust.

حوض *hawṣ*, a pond, tank for bathing.

حیا *hayā*, shame, modesty.

حیات *hayāt*, life, lifetime.

حیران *hairān*, astonished, bewildered.

حیرت *hairat*, astonishment.

حیله *hila*, trick, stratagem.

خ

خادم *khādim*, an attendant, a slave.

خاستن *khāstan* (r. *khez*), to stand up.

خاطر *khāṭir*, the heart, soul; *khāṭir jam' dāshtan*, to be of good cheer;

khāṭir nigāh dāshtan, to cherish, to win or possess the heart.

خاک *khāk*, the earth, dust.

خالی *khālī*, bare, empty, void of.

خاموش *khāmosh*, silent.

خاموشی *khāmoshī*, silence.

خان *khān*, an inn; also a Tartar title, lord, ruler; vulgarly, the *Cham*.

خانه *khāna*, a house, mansion.

خانه خرابی *khāna-kharābī*, ruin of one's house, destruction.

خائن *khā'in*, a deceiver, treacherous.

خبر *khābar* or *khābr*, news, information.

خبردار *khābar-dār*, attentive, aware.

خجل *khajal*, ashamed, abashed.

خجالت *khajlat*, shame, bashfulness.

خدا *khudā*, God; a master, lord.

خداوند *khudāwand*, a lord, master.

خدمت *khidmat*, service, presence.

خر *khār*, an ass; *khār-gosh*, a hare.

خراب *khārāb*, destruction, evil, bad.

خراسانی *khurāsānī*, a native of *Khurāsān*, a Bactrian.

خراندن *khurāndan*, to cause to eat; to give food, to treat.

خرد *khurd*, small, little; *khirad*, wisdom; *khiradmand*, wise, sensible.

خرما *khurmā*, the fruit of the date-tree.

خروس *khuros*, a cock.

خریدن *kharīdan*, to buy, to purchase.

خریطه *khariṭa*, a purse.

خزانه *khizāna*, a treasury, store.

خسارت *khāsarat*, loss, damage.

خسپیدن *khuspīdan*, to sleep.

خشم *khishm* or *khashm*, anger.

خشنود *khushnūd*, content, joyful.

خصی *khasī*, a goat.

خط *khatt*, a letter, an epistle.

خطا *khatā*, an error, failure, missing.

خطیب *khatīb*, a preacher.

خلاص *khālās*, liberation, freedom.

خلاف *khilāf*, the contrary, opposite.

خلعت *khil'at*, a dress of honour.

خلوت *khālwat*, privacy, retirement.

خلیدن *khālidan*, to pierce into the flesh (as a thorn), to prick.

خفتن *khuftan*, to sleep (r. *khusp*).

خنثی *khunṣa*, a hermaphrodite.

خنده *khanda*, smile, laughter.

خندیدن *khandidan*, to smile, laugh.

خو *khū* or خوی *khū*, temper, disposition.

خواب *khwāb*, sleep, dream (v. Gr. § 13, b).

خوابیدن *khwābīdan*, to sleep.

خواجه *khwāja*, a master, merchant.

خوار *khwār*, devouring: used in composition; as, *bisayār-khwār*, a glutton.

خواستن *khwāstan*, to wish, will, desire.

خواندن *khwāndan*, to read, to call.
 خواهر *khwāhar*, a sister.
 خوب *khūb*, good, beautiful.
 خوبی *khūbī*, goodness, beauty, virtue.
 خود *khud*, (pron.) self; (subst.) a friend.
 خور *khur*, food.
 خورد *khurd*, small, little.
 خوردن *khurdan*, to eat; to suffer.
 خوش *khush*, pleasant, good; *khush āmadan*, to be agreeable, to be welcome.
 خوشی *khushī*, joy, pleasure.
 خوشدامن *khushdāman*, a mother-in-law, a wife's mother.
 خوشنود *khushnūd*, pleased, satisfied.
 خوشه *khūsha*, a bunch of grapes.
 خویش *khīsh*, self. (Vide Gr. § 39.)
 خیانت *khīyānat*, treachery, dishonesty.
 خیریت *khairīyat*, welfare, safety.
 دادن *dādan*, to give, pay (r. دد *dih*).
 دار *dār*, the gallows, a gibbet: in composition it means possession.
 داروغه *dārogha*, the head man of an office.
 داشتن *dāshdan*, to possess, hold, have.
 دامن *dāman*, skirt of a garment.
 دانا *dānā*, wise, prudent.
 دانستن *dānistan*, to know, to think.
 دانشمند *dānishmand*, wise, learned.
 دانه *dāna*, a grain, seed.
 دائم *dāim*, always, perpetual.
 دختر *dukhtar*, a daughter, a damsel.
 دخل *dakhil*, entrance.
 در *dar*, a door; prepos. in, into, at;
ba-dar, out, to the door.

دراز *darāz*, long, distant; also *dirāz*.
 در آمدن *dar-āmadan*, to enter.
 دراویش *dar-āvekhshan*, to contend, grapple with.
 دربان *darbān* (also *darwān*), a door-keeper, a porter.
 درخت *dirakht*, a tree, a stalk.
 درد *dard*, pain (bodily or mental).
 در رسیدن *dar-rasīdan*, to arrive, enter.
 درست *durust*, right, true.
 درم *diram*, money, a small silver coin.
 در ماندن *dar-māndan*, to be destitute, to be "in a fix," to be weary.
 دروازه *darwāza*, a door, a gate.
 دروغ *durogh*, a lie, falsehood *durogh-go*, a liar.
 درون *darūn*, in, inside, within.
 درویش *darmesh*, poor, a mendicant.
 درهم *dar-ham*, together, contracted; *rū,e dar-ham hashīdan*, to be offended, to frown.
 دریا *daryā*, the sea, a river.
 دریافت *daryāft*, discovery.
 دریافتن *dar-yāftan*, to discover.
 دریچه *darīcha*, a window.
 درین *dar-in*, in this, herein.
 دزد *duzd*, a thief, a robber.
 دزدی *duzdī*, theft; *ba-duzdī raftan*, to be stolen, to go by theft.
 دزدیدن *duzdīdan*, to steal.
 دست *dast*, the hand; *dast-burd*, assault, victory (in play, &c.).
 دستار *dastār*, a turban.
 دستور *dastūr*, rule, custom.
 دشمن *dushman*, an enemy.
 دشمنی *dushmanī*, enmity, hostility.

دشنام *dushnām*, abuse.

دعا *du'ā*, prayer, supplication.

دعوي or دعا *da'nwā*, a claim, request.

دفتر *daftar*, a volume, a book.

دفع *daf*, repelling, warding off.

دفن *dafn*, burying, hiding underground.

دل *dil*, the heart, mind; *dil-tang*, distressed in heart; *dil-jū'ī*, seeking the

heart; kindness, courtesy.

دلق *dalq*, a dress worn by mendicants.

دم *dam*, a breath, a moment; *dum*, the tail

دندان *dandān*, a tooth.

دمل *dummal*, also دنبال *dumbal*, a tumour, a sore.

دنبال *dumbāl*, stern, rear, behind.

دنیا *dunyā*, the world, the present life.

دو *dū*, two; *dū-pahr*, mid-day.

دوا *dawā*, medicine, cure.

دور *dūr*, distance, far, remote.

دوزخ *dozakḥ*, hell.

دوست *dost*, a friend, companion.

دوستي *dostī*, friendship.

دوش *dosh*, the shoulder; last night.

دوشینه *dashīna*, of or during last night.

دوکان *dūkān*, a shop, office.

دولت *daulat*, wealth, fortune.

دوم *dunum*, the second, secondly.

دویدن *dawīdan*, to run.

دویم *dūyum*, the same as *dunum*.

ده *dah*, ten: *dih*, a village; also, give, root of *dādan*, to give.

دهانیدن *dihānīdan*, to cause to give.

دهقان *dihqān*, a villager, a peasant.

دي *dī*, yesterday, yesternight.

دیار *diyār*, a country, kingdom.

دیانت *diyānat*, probity, honesty; *diyānat-dār*, honest, conscientious.

دیدار *didār*, a sight, an interview.

دیدن *dīdan* (root بین *bīn*), to see, to experience, to suffer.

دیروز *dīroz*, yesterday.

دیشب *dī-shab*, yesternight.

دیگر *dīgar*, another, again.

دینار *dīnār*, name of a coin, a denarius.

دیوار *dīvār*, the wall of a house, &c.

دیوانه *dīvāna* or *devāna*, mad.

ذ

ذائقه *zā'ika*, the palate, taste.

ذو القرنین *zū-l-ḥarnain*, two-horned, an epithet applied by the Arabs to Alexander the Great.

ر

راحت *rāḥat*, tranquillity, enjoyment.

راز *rāz*, a secret, a mystery.

راست *rāst*, straight, right, true.

راندن *rāndan*, to drive away, send.

راوي *rāwī*, a narrator, historian.

راه *rāh*, road, path.

رحم *ruḥm* or *ruḥum*, mercy, pity.

رحمن *raḥmān*, merciful, compassionate.

رحیم *raḥīm*, gracious, forgiving.

رخ *rukḥ*, the cheek; the castle at chess.

rukḥṣat, dismissal, leave.

رزاق *razzāk*, the Bestower; God.

رسانیدن *rasānīdan*, to send, convey.

رسم *rasan*, a rope, string.

رسیدن *rasīdan*, to arrive, reach.

رشید *rashīd*, wise, upright.

رضا *rizā*, satisfaction, consent.

رعایت *ri'āyat*, observance; *ri'āyat-hardan*, to observe, maintain.
 رعیت *ra'iyat*, subjects, the people.
 رفتن *raftan* (root *رو raw*), to go, move.
 رفو *rafū*, repair, mending.
 رفوگر *rafūgar*, a repairer, mender.
 رنج *ranj*, sorrow, vexation, pain.
 رنجیدن *ranjīdan*, to grieve, vex.
 رو *rū* or روی *rū'e*, the face; *rū-ba-rū*, in presence, face to face.
 روان *ranān*, going; the soul, spirit.
 روباه *robāh*, a fox; *robāh-bacha*, a fox-cub.
 روپه *rūpa*, silver; a rupee.
 روپیه *rūpiya*, a rupee, a silver coin value about two shillings.
 روز *roz*, a day, time in general.
 روزگار *rozgār*, lifetime, the world, fortune.
 راه *rah*, a road, path; *rahguzarī*, a highway; *rahzan*, a highwayman.
 رها کردن *rahānīdan*, to release, rescue; causal of رستن *rastan* (root *راه rah*).
 ریختن *rekhītan*, to spill, destroy.
 ریز *rez*, a crumb, particle.
 ریسمان *rismān*, a rope, chord.
 ریش *rīsh*, the beard; a suit of clothes for festive occasions: *resh*, a sore, a wound.

ز

زاده *zāda*, born, a descendant; used in comp., as, *shāh-zāda*, born of a king.
 زاغ *zāgh*, a crow, a raven.
 زاهد *zāhid*, a holy man, a hermit.
 زائیدن *zāīdan*, to bear, bring forth.
 زبان *zabān*, the tongue, a language.
 زبون *zabūn*, a captive, a dupe.

زجر *zīj*, hindering, force, unrel.
 زدن *zadan* (r. زن *zan*), to strike, inflict.
 زر *zar*, gold, money, wealth.
 زراعت *zar'at*, cultivated ground.
 زشت *zisht*, hideous, ugly, improper; *zisht-rū'e*, of an ugly face; *zisht-khū'e*, of a vile temper.
 زمان *zamān*, time, season, an age.
 زمین *zamīn*, earth, land, region.
 زن *zan*, a wife, a woman.
 زنا *zinā*, fornication, rape.
 زندان *zindān*, a prison, a jail.
 زندقه *zindaqa*, idolatry, impiety.
 زندگی *zindagī*, existence, life.
 زنده *zinda*, alive.
 زینهار *zinhār*, take care! beware!
 زوجه *zauja*, a wife.
 زود *zūd*, soon, quick, speedily.
 زور *zor*, force, violence.
 زیاده *ziyāda*, more, increase.
 زیان *ziyān*, loss, damage.
 زیر *zer*, beneath, below.
 زیرا *zīrā* or *zīrā-hi*, because, since.
 زیستن *zīstan*, to live, exist.
 زین *zīn*, a saddle.

س

ساختن *sākhītan*, to make, frame, form.
 ساعت *sā'at*, an hour, an instant.
 سال *sāl*, a year.
 سان *sān*, mode, manner; *chi-sān*, how!
 سانحه *sāniha*, a marvellous event.
 سائس *sā'is*, a groom, a manager.
 سایه *sāya*, shade, shelter.
 سیب *sabab*, cause, reason.
 سبو *sabū*, a cup, jar, pot, pitcher.

سپړ *sipar*, a shield, a target.

سپردن *supurdan* or *sipur dan* (r. سپار *sipār*), to entrust, consign.

ستودن *siṭudan*, to praise.

ستون *sutūn*, a pillar, prop.

سخاوت *sakhāwat*, liberality, munificence.

سخت *sakhṭ*, hard, strong, violent.

سخن *suḥhan* or *suḥhun*, a word, a matter, a thing in general.

سر *sar*, the head, top; a design: *sirr*, a secret.

سرا or سراي *sarā* or *sarāc*, an inn.

سراپا *sar-ā-pā*, from head to foot.

سراسیمه *sarāsima*, disturbed, delirious.

سراع *surāgh*, a sign, mark, trace.

سر بهر *sar bamuhr*, sealed up at the top.

سرا راه *sar-i-rāh*, a road, highway.

سرسشت *sirisht*, nature, constitution.

سرکار *sarhār*, a headman; the Court, the Government.

سرود *surod*, a song, a melody.

سزا *sazā*, desert, punishment.

سفر *saḥar*, a journey, voyage.

سکندر *sikandar*, Alexander the Great.

سگ *sag*, a dog.

سلام *salām*, salutation, peace, safety.

سلطان *sultān*, an emperor, king.

سلیس *salīs*, easy, familiar, not abstruse.

سمت *samt*, direction, side, quarter.

سمع *sam'*, hearing, the ear.

سنگ *sang*, a stone, a weight.

سو *sū*, side, direction.

سوار *sawār*, a horseman, a trooper; *sawār shudan*, to be mounted.

سوال *suāl*, asking, begging, a question.

سواي *simāe*, except, besides.

سوختن *soḥhtan*, to burn, to be inflamed.

سوداگر *saudāgar*, a merchant.

سوگند *saugand*, an oath.

سوم *siwum*, the third, thirdly.

سويت *saniyat*, equality, fairness.

سه *sih*, three.

سیاست *siyāsāt*, punishment.

سیاه *siyāh*, black, dark.

سیخ *sīkh*, a spit.

سیر *sair*, a walk, a journey.

سیله *sīla* (also *sīlī*), a blow, a slap.

سیم *sīm*, silver, silver metal.

sīna, the bosom, breast.

سیوم *siwum*, the third, thirdly.

ش

شادي *shādī*, marriage, rejoicing.

شاعر *shā'ir*, a poet.

شام *shām*, evening.

شاه *shāh*, a king, monarch.

شاهد *shāhid*, a witness, a bystander.

شاهزاده *shāh-zāda*, a king's son, prince *shāyistan*, to be fit, proper.

shab, night, evening.

شتاب *shitāb*, haste, speed.

شتر *shutur*, a camel.

شجاعت *shajā'at*, valour, prowess.

شخص *shakhṣ*, a person.

شدن *shudan*, to be, become.

شرح *sharḥ*, interpretation, commentary.

شرط *shart*, stipulation, wager.

شرم *sharm*, shame, bashfulness.

شرمنده *sharmanda*, ashamed, confounded, abashed.

شروع *shurū'*, beginning, attack.

شریف *sharīf*, noble, eminent, holy.

شريك *sharīk*, a partner, companion.

شستن *shustan* (r. *shū*), to wash.

شش *shash*, six.

شطرنج *shatranj*, the game of chess.

شعله *shw'la*, a flame.

شفاعت *shif'ā'at*, intercession.

شفقت *shafkat*, pity, affection.

شك *shakk*, doubt.

شكار *shikār*, hunting, prey, game.

شكايت *shikāyat*, complaint.

شكر *shukr*, thanks; *shukar*, sugar.

شكست *shikast*, defeat, disaster.

شكستن *shikastan*, to break, defeat.

شکم *shikam*, the belly.

شگون *shugūn*, an omen of good.

شما *shumā*, you: plur. of تو, thou

شمشير *shamshīr*, a sword, scimitar.

شناختن *shinākh'tan* (r. شناس *shinās*),
to know, recognise.

شنیدن *shinīdan*, to hear; also *shunī-*
dan, *shanīdan*.

شور *shor*, noise, tumult, uproar.

شوهر *shohar* and *shauhar*, a husband.

شهد *shahd*, honey, sugar.

شهر *shahr*, a city; a lunar month.

شهمات *shah-māt*, checkmate

شير *sher*, a lion; (in India) a tiger.

شیشه *shīsha*, a phial, a glass.

شیطان *Shaiṭān*, Satan, the devil.

ص

صاحب *sāhib*, a companion, a lord,
master: in composition, it means
endowed with; as, *sāhib-kamāl*, pos-
sessed of perfection (vide § 29 b.).

صاف *sāf*, pure, clear, evident.

صالح *sālīh*, honest, sincere, wise.

صبح *ṣabāh*, morning, dawn of day

'alā-ṣ-ṣabāh or صباحا *ṣabāhan*, early
in the morning.

صبح *ṣubh*, the morning, dawn, Aurora.

صحرا *ṣahrā*, a desert, a plain.

صد *ṣad*, a hundred.

صراف *ṣarrāf*, a money-changer.

صرف *ṣarf*, changing, turning; *ṣirf*,
pure, merely, simply.

صعوة *ṣa'wa*, a kind of sparrow.

صف *ṣuff*, drawing up (men) in ranks;
ṣuffi-zada, mustered, arrayed.

صلاح *sālāh*, advice, counsel.

صلح *ṣulh*, peace, concord.

صندوق *ṣandūkh*, a chest, box, trunk
ṣandūkhcha, a small box.

صورت *ṣurat*, form, figure, face.

صيد *ṣaid*, hunting, prey, game.

ض

ضامن *ẓāmin*, a surety, sponsor.

ضعيف *ẓa'if*, infirm, weak, poor.

ضيافت *ẓiyāfat*, a feast, invitation.

ط

طاق *ṭāh*, a shelf, recess in a wall; copula

طالب *ṭālīb*, asking, studious.

طبابت *ṭibābat*, the medical art.

طبيب *ṭabīb*, a doctor, physician.

طرف *ṭaraf*, extremity, direction, side.

طعام *ṭa'ām*, food, eating.

طعمه *ṭu'ma*, food, dinner.

• طفل *ṭifl*, an infant, a child.

طلا *ṭilā*, gold, gold fringe.

طلاق *ṭulāh*, divorce, dismissal.

طلب *ṭalab*, petition, demand, wages;

ṭalab-dāshṭan, to search.

طلبیدن *ṭalabīdan*, to seek for, call.

طمع *ṭama'*, avidity, desire.

طور *ṭaur*, mode, manner, condition.

طوطی *ṭūṭī*, a parrot.

طول *ṭaul* or *ṭūl*, length, duration.

طی *ṭayy*, traversing, travelling; *ṭayy-*

kardan, to traverse, pass over.

طیب *ṭayyib*, good, agreeable.

ظ

ظالم *ẓālim*, tyrannical, oppressive.

ظاهر *ẓāhir*, clear, evident, certain.

ظرف *ẓarf*, a vessel, a vase, bottle.

ظریف *ẓarīf*, witty, learned, graceful.

ع

عادل *ʿādil*, upright, just.

عاری *ʿārī*, naked, destitute, bare.

عاشق *ʿāshiq*, a lover, loving.

عاقل *ʿāqil*, wise, intelligent.

عالم *ʿālam*, the world, time, state; *ʿālim*,

learned, wise.

عبادت *ʿibādat*, worship, adoration.

عبارت *ʿibārat*, style (in writing), sense.

عتاب *ʿitāb*, reproof, anger.

عجائب *ʿajāib*, marvels, wonders.

عجب *ʿajab* or *ʿajūba*, a wonder,

strange, marvellous.

عجیب *ʿajīb*, rare, wonderful.

عدالت *ʿadālat*, justice, equity; *ʿAdā-*

lat-panāh, Asylum of Justice.

عدل *ʿadl*, justice, integrity.

عذر *uẓr*, excuse, apology.

عرب *ʿArab*, an Arab, applied to those

who dwell in towns.

عرض *ʿarṣ*, a representation, speech.

عز وجل *ʿAzza wa ʿjalla*, May He be

honoured and glorified *i.e.* God.

عزیز *ʿazīz*, dear, precious.

عصا *ʿaṣā*, a staff, a bludgeon.

عطار *ʿattār*, a druggist, a perfumer

عطر *ʿitr*, odour, perfume.

عفو *ʿafū*, forgiveness, indulgence.

عقد *ʿaḥd*, an agreement, alliance.

عقل *ʿaql*, reason, sense, wisdom.

عقوبت *ʿaḳūbat*, punishment, torture.

علامت *ʿalāmat*, a sign, mark, token.

علم *ʿilm*, knowledge, science.

علوم *ʿulūm*, sciences (plur. of last word).

علماء *ʿulamā*, (plur.) the learned.

علي *ʿAlī*, a man's name.

علي *ʿala*, on or at, upon.

عمر *ʿumr*, lifetime, age.

عمل *ʿamal*, action, conduct, rule.

عنان *ʿinān*, a bridle, the reins.

عنايت *ʿināyat*, a favour, bounty.

غ

غالب *ghālib*, prevailing, victorious

غایت *ghāyat*, the extreme, extremely.

غرض *gharaz*, wish, design; *al-gharaz*,

in short, finally.

غرفة *ghurfā*, or *gharfa*, a window

غرور *ghurūr*, pride, haughtiness.

غریب *gharīb*, poor, strange, rare

غمصه *ghuṣṣa*, grief, anger.

غضب *ghaṣab*, anger, vengeance.

غلام *ghulām*, a slave, a boy.

غله *ghalla*, corn, grain.

غلیظ *ghalīẓ*, coarse, rude, sordid.

غم *gham*, grief, care, anxiety.

غمگین *ghamgīn*, sorrowful.

غیب *ghaib*, secrecy, invisibility.

ف

فارسی *Fārsī*, also پارسی *Pārsī*, Persian.

فایده *fā-ida*, profit, benefit.

فتح *fath*, an opening, a victory.

فجر *fajr*, the dawn, morning.

فراخور *farākhūr*, suitable to, proportional, in accordance with.

فراخی *arākhī*, extension, abundance.

فراش *furrāsh*, a chamberlain.

فراغ *farāgh*, leisure, cessation.

فراموش *farāmosh*, forgetfulness.

فراوان *farāwān*, great, important.

فربه *farbih*, fat, flourishing.

فردا *fardā*, to-morrow.

فرزند *farzand*, a son, a child.

فرستادن *firistādan*, to send.

فرصت *furṣat*, opportunity, leisure.

فرمان *farmān*, a command, edict.

فرمودن *farmūdan*, to order: it is used in the sense of "to speak, say," on the part of a superior; also, to do.

فرو *faro* (before a vowel, فرود *farod*), down, below, underneath.

فروختن *farokhtan* (فروش), to sell.

فروش *farosh* (in composition), a seller.

فریاد *faryād*, a complaint, a cry for aid.

فریادی *faryādī*, a complainant, plaintiff.

فرب *firīb* or *fareb*, deception; *fareb-dādan*, to impose on, to deceive.

فریفتن *fireftan*, to deceive, to mistake.

فصل *faṣl*, season; a section, chapter.

فقرا *fuḡarā*, poor people: plur. of

فقیر *fakīr*, a poor person, a mendicant.

فکر *fikr*, thought, anxiety.

فلاطون *Falātūn*, the same as *Aflātūn*.

فلان *fulān*, some one, such a one.

فلوس *fulūs*, coins of small value, *con-tries, dibs*; money in general.

فوج *fauj*, an army, troops.

فورا *fauran*, instantly, forthwith.

فهمیدن *fahmīdan*, to understand.

فی *fī*, in: used only in Arabic phrases

فیل *fīl*, an elephant (also پیل *pīl*).

ق

قابو *hābū*, means, opportunity.

قاضی *hāzī*, a Muḥammadan Judge.

قبول *hābūl*, consent, agreement.

قتل *hatl*, killing, execution.

قد *kad*, length, stature, figure (also *kadd*).

قدر *hadar*, measure, quantity, extent.

قدرت *hudrat*, power, daring.

قدیم *hadīm*, old, ancient.

قرار *harār*, settlement, agreeing.

قرض *harṣ* or *hirṣ*, a loan, a debt.

قرضدار *harṣ-dār*, a debtor.

قسم *hasam*, an oath; *hasam-khurdan*, to swear; literally, to eat an oath.

قسمت *hismat*, division, partition.

قصد *haṣd*, purpose, design.

قصدا *haṣdan*, purposely, intentionally.

قصر *haṣr*, a citadel, a palace.

قضا *haṣā*, fate; office of *hāzī*.

قطعه *hiṭ'a*, a section, part, stanza.

قلاده *hiṭāda*, a collar for the neck.

قمار *himār*, dice or any game of hazard.

قوت or قوه *hūwat*, strength, firmness.

قوی *hawīy*, strong, powerful.

قهر *kahran*, by force, on compulsion

قید *haid*, thralldom, imprisonment.

قیم *hīmat*, price, value.

ک

کار *kār*, business, use, affair.

کاغذ *kāghaz* or *kāghiz*, paper, a letter.

کامل *hāmīl*, perfect, entire, accomplished.

کام *hām*, desire, intention; *hām nā-*

hām, willingly or unwillingly

کاه *kāh*, straw, hay, grass.

کباب *kabāb*, meat, fried or roasted.

کتاب *kitāb*, a book, an epistle.

کثیف *kaṣīf*, coarse, thick.

کجا *kujā*, where? what place? how?

کج میج *kaj-maj*, crooked, cross purposes.

کدام *hudām*, what one? which?

کرایه *kirāya*, hire, fare, rent.

کردن *hardan* (r. کن *kun*), to do, to make.

کس *has*, a person, any, some one.

کسب *hasb*, gain, art, trade.

کشان *kushādan*, to open, disclose.

کشاکش *hashāhash*, contention, battle.

کشت *kisht*, check, a term at chess.

کشتزار *kishtzār*, a corn-field.

کشتن *kushtan*, to slay, kill, extinguish.

کشدن *kushūdan*, to open, to subdue.

کشیدن *hashādan*, to pull, draw, deli-

neate.

کفر *hūfr*, impiety, infidelity.

کفن *kafan*, a winding-sheet, a shroud.

کلان *kalān*, great, aged, elder.

کلمات *kalimāt*, words, sayings.

کلوخ *kulūkh*, a clod, brick.

کلی *kullī*, all, the whole.

کلید *kalīd*, a key.

کم *ham*, little, few, scarce.

کمال *hamāl*, perfection, accomplishm

کمان *hamān*, a bow.

کنار *kinār*, side, bosom, margin.

کناره *kināra* or *hanāra*, side, brink,

shore of the sea or river.

کندن *kandan*, to dig, extract, tear up.

کنیز *hanīz*, a maiden, a maid-servant

کوتاه *hotāh*, short, small.

کوتوال *hotwāl*, a magistrate, judge.

کور *hor* or *hūr*, blind.

کوز *kūz*, hump-backed, crooked.

که *hi*, who? that, used as a conjunctive

particle, like the Greek *ὅτι*, after verbs signifying to think, speak, tell, &c.

کهن *kuhan*, also کهنه *kuhna*, old, worn

کیست *hīst*, for که *ke*, and هست *or*

است, who is?

کیسه *kīsa* or *hesa*, a purse, a bag.

گ

گاه *gāh*, time, also place (in composition).

گاهی *gāhe*, one time, sometime.

گدا *gadā*, poor, a beggar, mendicant.

گذاشتن *guzāshstan*, to quit, forsake, leave.

گذر *guzar*, a pass, passing.

گذشتن *guzashtan* (r. گذر *guzar*), to

pass, pass by.

گر *gar*, if: contraction of اگر.

گران *girān*, heavy, important, valuable.

گره *gurba*, a cat.

گرد *gird*, around; گرد *gard*, dust.

گردانیدن *gardanīdan*, to circulate, to

effect, cause to become.

گردن *gardan*, the neck.

گردیدن *gardīdan*, to turn round, to be,

to become.

گرسنه *gursina*, hungry, famished.

گرسنگی *gursinagī*, hunger, starvation.

گرفتار *giriftār*, caught, involved, a capture.

گرفتن *giriftan*, to catch, seize, to begin :

so in German, *fangen*, to catch ; *anfangen*, to begin.

گرم *garm*, warm, hot, passionate.

گرمای *garmā*, heat, the hot season.

گرو *giran*, a pawn, pledge, wager.

گروه *guroh*, a troop, band, company.

گریختن *gurekhtan*, *girekhtan*, to flee, run away, to escape.

گریستن *girstan*, to weep, bewail ; so

giriyan-shudan, to be weeping.

گستردن *gustardan*, to spread, arrange.

گشتن *gashtan*, (r. *gard*), to be, to become.

گفتن *guftan* (r. گو *gū*), to say, speak.

گو گفت *guft-ō-gū* or *guftgū*, conversation, chit-chat.

گله *gala* or *galla*, a flock, herd.

گم *gum*, lost, missing.

گماشتن *gumāshstan*, to consign, to send forth, to depute.

گناه *gunāh*, fault, crime, sin.

گنج *ganj*, a treasure, a store.

گندم *gandum*, wheat.

گواه *gawāh*, a witness, an evidence.

گواهی *ganāhī*, testimony, evidence.

گورستان *goristān*, a burying-ground.

گوسفند *gospand*, also گوسفند *gosfand*, a sheep, a ram, a goat.

گوش *gosh*, the ear.

گوشت *gosht*, flesh, meat.

گونه *gūna*, mode, manner, form.

ل

لا *lā*, (a negative particle, Arab), no, not : used as a prefix, as in لا جواب *lā-jawāb*, without an answer, silenced.

لائی *lāi*, worthy, proper, fit for.

لاباد *labāda* or *lubāda*, a thick outer garment, a boat-cloak.

لات *lat*, a thump, a blow.

لجام *lijām* or *lajām*, a bridle, the reins.

لذیذ *laziz*, sweet, pleasant.

لرزه *larza*, a shaking, trembling, tremor.

لطیف *latif*, good, pleasant, kind.

لطیفه *latifa*, a witty saying, pleasantry.

لعل *lu'l*, a ruby, a gem.

لفظ *lafz*, a word, a vocable.

لقمه *lukma*, a morsel, a mouthful.

لک *lah*, a numeral expressive of 100,000.

لگام *ligām* or *lagām*, a bridle.

لنگ *lang*, lame, an epithet, applied to the celebrated Tīmūr.

لیکن *lehān*, but, yet, nevertheless.

ما *mā*, we: plur. of the 1st person.

مات شدن *māt-shudan*, to be checkmated ; *māt-kardan*, to give checkmate, to overcome.

ماجر *mā-jarā*, an accident, event, what has passed or occurred.

مادر *mādar*, a mother.

ماده *māda*, a female.

مادیان *mādiyān*, a mare.

مال *māl*, wealth, treasure, property.

مالک *mālīk*, a master, possessor.

مالیدن *mālīdan*, to rub, to anoint.

ماندن *māndan*, to remain, continue.

ماه *māh*, the moon, a month.

ماهی *māhī*, a fish; *māhī-jār*, a fisherman, a fish-catcher.

مبادا *ma-bādā*, May it not be! God forbid!

مبالغه *mubālagha*, a strenuous effort, urgency, hyperbole.

مبلغ *mablagh*, a sum (of money), price.

متأمل *muta-ammil*, thoughtful, contemplative, pondering.

متدین *mutadayyin*, orthodox, religious.

متعجب *muta'ajjib*, astonished, wondering.

متفکر *mutafakkir*, meditating, thoughtful.

متقی *mutaqī*, sober, pious, temperate.

مثل *miṣl*, similitude, like, likeness.

مجدوب *majzūb*, abstracted, absent.

مجرد *mujarrad*, solitary, alone.

مجلس *majlis*, an assembly, company.

محبوبه *maḥbūba*, loved, esteemed.

محتاج *muhtāj*, in want of, destitute.

محروم *maḥrūm*, excluded, disappointed.

مخطوظ *maḥẓūẓ*, pleased, delighted.

محققر *muḥakkar*, vile, trifling, contemptible, worthless.

محکم *muḥkam*, strong, firm, firmly.

محمد *Muḥammad*, a man's name, the celebrated prophet of the Muslims.

محمود *Maḥmūd*, a man's name, a king of Ghiznī, about A.D. 1000.

محو کردن *maḥw-kardan*, to wipe out.

مختار *muḥkhār*, absolute, a free agent.

مختلف *muḥkhtalif*, diverse, various.

مدت *muddat*, a space of time.

مدح *madḥ*, praise, eulogy, encomium.

مدرسه *madrasa*, a college, school.

مدعی *mudda'i*, plaintiff, accuser.

مذکور *mazhūr*, mentioned, aforesaid.

مرا *marā*, me, to me.

مرافعه *murāfa'a*, a law-suit.

مرتبه *martaba*, step, dignity, a time

مرثیه *marṣiya*, an elegy, a funeral oration

مرد *marḍ*, a man, a hero.

مردم *mardum*, a person, man.

مردن *murḍan*, (root میر *mīr*), to die.

مردۀ *murda*, plur. *murdayān*, dead.

مرز و کشور *marz o kishwar*, empire kingdom, territories.

مرغ *murgh*, a fowl, a bird.

مسافر *musāfir*, a traveller, a stranger.

مساکن *masākin*, habitations, dwellings.

مست *mast*, intoxicated, wanton, furious.

مستی *mastī*, intoxication, lust.

مسجد *masjid*, a mosque, or any place of worship.

مسخره *maskhara*, a jester, a buffoon.

مسکین *maskīn*, humble, poor, wretched.

مسلوب *maslūb*, seized, stripped, erred.

مسند *masnad*, a throne, a prop.

مشت *musht*, the fist, a blow.

مشغول *mashghul*, occupied, engaged in.

مشهور *mashhūr*, celebrated, notorious.

مصاحب *muṣāḥib*, a companion, a friend, courtier (Latin, *comes*.)

مصلحت *maṣlahat*, good counsel, good policy, the best course to adopt or the best thing to be done.

مصور *muṣawwir*, a painter.

مطبخ *maṭbakh*, the kitchen.

مطرب *muṭrib*, a musician, a minstrel.

مطلع *muttali'*, inspecting, seeing.

مع *ma'*, with, in the company of.

معاف *mu'af*, forgiven, spared, free.

معامله *mu'āmala*, transaction, affair.

معاینه *mu'āyana*, seeing clearly.

معذو *ma'zūr*, excused, excusable.

معروف *ma'rūf*, celebrated, well known.

معل *mu'allim*, a doctor, teacher, sage.

معلوم *ma'lūm*, known, evident.

معنی *ma'nā*, or *ma'nī*, sense, meaning, fact, a sacred record.

مغل *Mughal*, name of a Tartar or Scythian tribe, vulgarly *Mogul*.

مفقود *mafkūd*, missing, not to be found.

مفلس *muftis*, poor, indigent.

مفلسی *muftisī*, poverty, destitution.

مفید *mufīd*, useful, salutary.

مقا *maḥām*, place, residence.

مقد *mikdar*, quantity, space, measure.

مقراض *mikrāz*, shears, scissors

مقفول *muḥfal*, locked, bolted; stingy.

مگر *magar*, but, unless, only.

مگس *magas*, a fly.

ملاقات *mulāḥāt*, meeting, interview.

ملعون *mal'ūn*, accursed, the Evil One.

مال *mā'ul*, wearied, vexed.

ملك *milḥ*, property; *mulḥ*, a country, kingdom; *malīḥ*, a king; *malah*, an angel.

ممکن *mumkin*, possible, practicable.

من *man*, the 1st pers. pronoun, I.

منادی *manādi*, a proclamation.

منازعت *munāza'at*, contention, litigation.

مناقش *munāḥasha*, quarrel, dispute.

منتخب *muntakhab*, a selection.

منج *munajjim*, an astrologer.

منزل *manzil*, an abode, a stage, an inn.

منصب *manṣab*, a high station, dignity.

منع *man'*, prohibition, prevention.

منقا *minḥār*, a beak, a bill.

منکر *munkir*, one who denies, refuses.

مواخذة *mu-āḥḥaza*, taking satisfaction, calling to account.

موافق *munwāfiq*, conformable to, like.

موت *maut*, death.

موجب *mūjib*, cause, motive, reason.

موجود *maujūd*, existing, found, ready.

موصوف *mauṣūf*, praised; described.

مولوی *maulavī*, a doctor, lawyer.

موم *mūm* or *mom*, wax, a wax candle.

موهوم *mauhūm*, imaginary, fancied.

موی *mū*, e, hair, wool, fur.

مهر *muhṛ*, a seal, a signet ring; *mihṛ*, friendship, love.

مهربان *mihṛ-bān*, kind, beneficent.

مهلت *mihlat*, delay, space of time.

مهمان *mihmān*, a guest, a stranger.

می *maī*, wine, spirituous liquor.

میان *miyān*, middle, interval, space.

میخ *mekh*, a peg, a tent pin or pole.

نا *nā*, a negative particle, when placed before adjectives, &c.

نابینا *nābinā*, not seeing, blind.

ناچار *nāchār*, helpless, without remedy

ناحق *nāḥaḥḥ*, unjust, untrue.

ناخوش *nāḥḥush*, displeased.

ناقل *nāḥil*, a narrator, historian.

ناگاه *nā-gāh*, suddenly, unexpectedly.

نالش *nālish*, lamentation, complaint.

نالشی *nālishī*, a complainant, plaintiff.

نام *nām*, name, renown.

نامردی *nā-mardī*, unmanliness, cowardice.

نان *nān*, a loaf, bread in general.

نائب *nā'ib*, a lieutenant, deputy.

نجاة *najāt*, freedom, salvation, escape.

ندیم *nadīm*, a companion, a courtier.

نذر *nazr*, a present or offering.

نر *nar*, a male.

نزد *nazd*, near, about, in the possession of.

نزدیک *nazdīk*, near, close to.

نزع *naz'*, removal; *naz'* ... last breath, the soul's departure.

نسبت *nisbat*, affinity, connection.

نشان *nishān*, a trace, mark.

نشاندن *nishānīdan*, to place, cause to sit down; also نشانیدن.

نشستن *nishastan* or *nishistan* (ر. نشین *nishīn*), to sit, stop, settle.

نصف *niṣf*, the half, middle.

نصیحت *naṣīhat*, advice, sermon.

نظر *naẓar*, the sight, the eye.

نعم *nu'm*, prosperity, good fortune.

نعمت *ni'mat*, a blessing, favour, prosperity, good fortune.

نفع *naṣ'*, gain, profit, advantage.

نفقة *naḥa*, maintenance, salary.

نقاش *naḥḥāsh*, a painter.

نقد *naḥd*, ready money, cash.

نقش *naḥsh*, a painting, a picture.

نقصان *naḥṣān*, damage, deficiency, loss.

نکته *naḥta*, a point, a quaint saying.

نگاه *niḡāh*, a look, observation; *niḡāh-dāshṭan*, to watch over, preserve; *niḡāh-dār*, a preserver: also used as an interjection, beware! have a care!

نماز *namāz*, prayer, worship.

نمود *namūd*, an appearance, index.

نمودن *namūdan*, to appear, to shew, to make.

نو *nau*, new, fresh, young.

نوبت *naubat*, time, turn, opportunity.

نوشتن *navishtan* (ر. of نویس *navīs*), to write; also نوشتن *nabishtan*.

نوشیروان *Naushīrawān*, name of a Persian king, famed for equity.

نوکر *naukar*, a servant, slave.

نوبسندہ *navisanda*, a writer.

نه the negative particle, not; *nuh*, nine.

نهادن *niḥādan*, to place, put, apply.

نیابت *niyābat*, the office of a deputy.

نیز *nīz*, also, even, likewise.

نیست *nīst*, he, she, it, is not.

نیک *neh*, good, beautiful, right.

نیکنامی *neh-nāmī*, fame, renown.

نیکو *neho*, good, excellent.

نیم *nayam*, I am not.

نیم *nīm*, the half, the middle.

و

و *wa* (sometimes o), and, but.

وا *wā*, back, reverse.

واپس *wāpas*, back, returned.

واردات *wāridāt*, events, occurrences.

واجب *wajab*, a span, about nine inches.

وجه *wajh*, face, mode, manner.

وزارت *wazārat*, the office of a *wazīr*.

وزیر *wazīr*, a minister, king's vicerent.

وصف *wasf*, description, quality.

وطن *waṭn* or *waṭan*, one's native country, home, birthplace.

وعدہ *wa'da*, a promise, a vow, a pledge.

وعظ *wa'z*, a sermon, admonition, lecture.

وفا *wafā*, fidelity, sincerity.

وفات *wafāt*, death, decease.

وقت *waḥt*, time, hour, season.

وکیل *wakīl*, an agent, deputy, factor.

وی *wai*, 3d pers. pron. he, she, it.

۵

هارون *Hārūn*, a man's name; *Hārūn-ar-rashīd*, "Hārūn the Wise," one of the *Khalīfas*, of Baghdād.

هجو *hajw*, ridicule, satire, lampoon.

هر *har*, every, each.

هرچند *harchand*, although, notwithstanding.

هرچه *harchi*, whatsoever.

هرکه *harki*, every one who, whosoever.

هرگاه *hargāh*, every time, whenever.

هرگز *hargiz*, ever, at all, on any account.

هرمز *Hurmuz*, name of a Persian king.

هزار *hazār*, a thousand.

هزیمت *hazīmat*, flight, defeat.

هستن *hastan*, to be, to exist; a defective verb (vide § 48, b.).

هشت *hasht*, eight.

هم *ham*, even, also; together.

همان *ham-ān*, that very, even that; *ham-ān-dam*, that very instant.

همچو *hamchū*, even as, like; *hamchunān*, such as that, even so.

همراه *ham-rāh*, a companion, along with.

همسایه *ham-sāya*, a neighbour

همه *kuma* all, every one

همیشه *hamesha*, always.

همین *ham-īn*, even this, this very.

هندو *Hindū*, an Indian, a Hindū.

هندوستان *Hindūstān*, India.

هنوز *hanoz*, yet, still, at present.

هنگام *hangām*, time, season.

هوا *havā*, the air, the sky.

هیچ *hech*, any, at all, in the least.

ی

یا *yā*, either, or.

یاد *yād*, memory, remembrance

یادگار *yādgār*, a memorial.

یار *yār*, a friend.

یافتن *yāftan*, to find, obtain.

یعنی *ya'nī*, that is to say, namely.

یقین *yāqīn*, certainty, for certain.

یک *yak*, one, a or an: sometimes

joined to the following word; as,

یکجا *yak-jā*, in one place, together.

یکدرم *yak-dīram*, a *dīram*, a small coin.

یکدیگر *yak-dīgar*, one another

یکسال *yak-sāl*, one year, a twelvemonth.

یکسان *yaksān*, equal, similar, identical.

یکهزار *yak-hazār*, a thousand.

یکیک *yak-yak* or یکیکی *yak-ā-yak*,

one by one, individually, one after another.

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